The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 149.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The President has appointed R. Hubbard Postmaster at McGregor, Iowa.

—A man named Wm. Ennis accidently shot and killed himself at a picnic, near Indianapolis, on Wednesday.

—The College at St. Theresa village, together with about fifteen houses, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

—Secretary Delano, having recovered from his recent illness, has resumed his duties at the Interior Department.

—The President has signed the commission of Jacob M. McGrew, of Ohio, to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, vice Sheets.

—The Independent Convention of the Second California Congressional District nominated Charles A. Tuttle for Congress.

—Jacob Steine, twenty-five years of age, from Syracuse, out of work, was badly cut by a train while trying to steal a ride near Erie.

—The Memphis express robbers, Matt. Morris, Ed. Johnson, Jno. Woods and Henry Johnson (colored) have been sent to the State Prison at Nashville.

—Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks will arrive in Memphis this morning in response to an invitation of the Masonic fraternity to deliver an address at their picnic to-day.

—A man, whose name could not be learned, was found dead at Malott Park, near Indianapolis, on Wednesday morning. He had been dead two or three days.

—Col. B. Y. Sage, late Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line Railroad, was found dead in bed at Atlanta on Wednesday morning.

—Another large meeting was held in Indianapolis last night in the interest of the Centennial. Committees were appointed to canvass the State to secure proper representation.

—Postmaster General Jewell arrived in Cincinnati on Wednesday morning, and was on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce. After being introduced he made an address on postal matters.

—At Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., on Wednesday, the degree of Doctor of Divinity and Law was conferred on Rev. John McCloskey, President of the college, by Cardinal McCloskey.

—Three prisoners broke from the Erie jail on Wednesday. Two of them, one of whom was Johnny Pfiefer, who robbed and burned the postoffice at East Springfield, were captured. Thomas Brown, a mail-bag robber, is at large.

—About two hundred editors from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, arrived in Atchison, Ks., on Wednesday, for the purpose of joining an excursion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to Grenada, Colorado.

—Myrtle Grove, the body of a man that was interred at New Orleans several weeks ago, has been identified as that of John F. Farand, engineer of the steamer Charles Bodmann. The body was disinterred at the instance of his friends for removal to Cincinnati.

—Louis Voltner, a resident of Mt. Airy, near Cincinnati, while shooting cats with a double-barreled gun, wounded one, and attempting to strike another with the butt of his gun exploded the remaining barrel, severing an artery in his thigh, and he died in a few minutes.

—Two floors of a school house in Erie broke on Wednesday while school was in session. The scholars were held in their places by the seats. One little boy, Joseph Friess, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by a falling iron column. Digging out the basement loosened the foundation and caused the disaster.

—Charles H. Robinson, a lawyer of Cleveland, recently arrested in Chicago on a charge of defrauding certain policy holders whom he represented against the Allemania Insurance Co., was, after an argument had been made before Judge Moore of the Superior Court of Chicago, discharged from custody.

—Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, says he is opposed to Grant as a candidate for the Presidency. He says he could not carry one State in the Union if he should run, Kansas was dead set against him. Bristow, of Kentucky, was the strongest man in the Republican party, and in his opinion would be the next President. He believes the Republicans can elect their man without difficulty.

—About ten o'clock on Monday night, policeman Jacob Sutter, of Belleville, Illinois, was called to arrest Patrick Mulligan, who was drunk and abusing his family. As soon as Sutter laid his hands on Mulligan the latter seized a carpenter's chisel and stabbed him twice. At this juncture City Marshal Charles Born arrived, and he also was fiercely assaulted and stabbed severely in the chest. Born then shot Mulligan, killing him almost instantly. Both Born and Sutter were very badly wounded, and would doubtless have been killed had not the former shot Mulligan.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

The Opening of the Court—A Bit of a Blaze—The Quietude of the Town.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

WILLIAMSPORT, June 22, 1875.

The Pittsburghers who left the Iron City on Saturday morning arrived in this place safe and sound, but weary, on Saturday night. Sunday morning dawned bright and beautiful, and the forenoon was spent in attending Divine service. The rest of the day was spent in promenading and lounging around in the beautiful park surrounding the Herdic House.

OPENING OF COURT.

Monday morning the jurors and officers of the United States Courts wended their way to the Court House, which is situated about a mile and a half from the Herdic. Promptly at eleven o'clock the Circuit Court, presided over by Judge McKennan, and the District Court presided over by Judge McCandless, opened and the roll of grand and petit jurors was called. The grand jury, for which twenty-four were summoned, could not act because only eight answered to their names. The petit jurors were more prompt, for out of sixty summoned, thirty-two answered. As the Grand Jury could not sit for want of a quorum, criminal cases could be heard, and the District Court adjourned, but the Circuit Court held a session. In the short hour civil cases were disposed of, when that Court also adjourned.

Mr. Frank Higgins, of the *Post*, was one of the first jurors called. Your correspondent fared likewise, but both escaped with being called into the box.

A QUIET TOWN.

Williamsport is very dull. Monday seemed like Sunday, everything being so quiet. E. H. Kerr, Esq., (Benton) who is one of the jurors, mentioned the fact that not even a dray was to be seen or heard on the streets, and the sound of a dray rattling over the streets would be music to his ear.

A FIRE.

About five o'clock last evening the city was startled by an alarm of fire. Your correspondent from sheer force of habit followed the "masheen," and soon discovered the fire to be near the Herdic House. The building on fire was a large agricultural implement works. The whole fire department, consisting of three engines, was out, but the flames could not be checked in time, and the building with its contents was destroyed. It belong to J. H. Gullick & Co., and the loss was $15,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the works had not been in operation since March last.

Williamsport lately has been afflicted with "fire bugs." Half a dozen large fires have occurred within the past two months —all the work of incendiaries. The firemen here are stout, hardy men, but they are badly in need of a more perfect discipline. At the fire every man seemed to be "boss," and when the chief was found he seemed to have less to say than any of them. They ought to have Chief Hamill or Chief Crow here for a while to straighten them up.

JUROR.

Back Yards.

Front yards are like company manners, and are not a very reliable index to the character of the inmates of the house to which they belong; but a back door yard tells pretty plainly how much its keepers think of their surroundings, when removed from the view of others. If it is overgrown with weeds and littered with old boards, promiscuous wood piles, beds of chips which have been accumulating for years, old ash hoppers, hoopless tubs, legless chairs, old iron, tin cans, worn implements, rags and filth, one feels pretty confident that the same plan is followed indoors, and that the front room is the only decent apartment.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The End of the Great Trial Approaching.

Conclusion of Mr. Beach's Argument.

A Last Appeal on Behalf of the Plaintiff.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1875.

Beecher and wife came into Court, as did also Tilton, before the proceedings began. The number of spectators was smaller than usual. After Court was opened, Mr. Evarts said that, in regard to the Judge's charge, they had revised their charges, and that, after the charge was delivered, they would be presented to the Court.

Quotations from Beecher's Works.

Mr. Beach then continued his address, and his quotations from works of Beecher. He spoke of his invitation to all parties who loved the Lord Jesus, and who were not members of any church, to commune in fellowship with him.

Mr. Shearman objected to these citations from sermons or lectures of Beecher's on the ground that they were not placed in evidence.

Mr. Evarts intimated that from these quotations made from writings that were not placed in evidence, the jury might confound them with some of the testimony which was in evidence.

Mr. Beach argued that he made the quotations not as evidence, but as to the contrary theories by this defendant.

Judge Neilson suggested that Mr. Shearman could make objections when Mr. Beach got through, and Mr. Beach broke out with: "The gentleman is wrong, my quotations are right, and I challenge him to prove that they are wrong."

"And I said Mr. Shearman, "accept the challenge."

Mr. Shearman was then about to read the sermon in which the invitation to communicants was extended, when Mr. Beach objected to him reading any portion or the whole of the article from which he had quoted.

Judge Neilson ruled that Mr. Shearman's objections would be in order when Mr. Beach closed his address.

Mr. Shearman said he would offer an objection to every quotation made by counsel from Beecher's writings.

The New Testament Growing Old.

The counsel then continued his citations. The counsel said that Beecher says many parts of the New Testament have grown old, and are out of date, and counsel said that if they could strike out the miracles, these evidences of the Godhead, why not strike out the Sermon on the Mount, and the Lord's Prayer, and when scoffers and sneerers doubted the authenticity of the Bible and the divine mission of Christ, did not they point to the miracles He wrought? And he who blotted out one word of the holy inspiration doubted his God. On that memorable 1st of June, 1873, Beecher published a sermon in which he

Substantially Abolished Hell,

and said if one sinner was admitted to heaven, why not the second and third, and so on, until the last and bottom one of all. This was considered throughout the world, said Mr. Beach, as a denial of the existence of that place of future punishment denominated in the Bible as hell.

Counsel was endeavoring to show that when this man assailed other parties for their heresy and heterodoxy he should look well to his own doctrines.

Mr. Beach also quoted some remarks of Beecher's in regard to the sermon preached by Jonathan Edwards in respect to sinners in the hands of an angry God. Beecher had said that the reading of this sermon, by a person of weak nerves alone and at midnight, would be enough to make him insane.

The speaker then read an extract from a sermon preached by Beecher as indicating that the latter conceded that the soul must pass through sanctification.

Purification After Death

before its entrance into heaven, thus inculcating the doctrine of purgatory in opposition to the teachings of the Westminster catechism and the belief of orthodox Protestants. Beecher had not a very high opinion of orthodox churches. In one of his works he speaks of rich and orthodox churches being filled with practical infidelity on thoughts and doctrines which belong to such a church. Beecher had peculiar notions. He says the pulpit should be turned into a lyceum for the consideration of local or political topics that agitate society, and which may be properly admitted into the pulpit, and discussed by an anointed minister of God, and this custom had been followed by the pastor of Plymouth church. Beecher's sermons were filled with these worldly topics, and his expressions about them caused applause among his auditors.

In his sermon of Beecher's, counsel had observed in the newspapers that laughter was caused by the great preacher fourteen times.

"But laughter is not applause," interrupted Mr. Shearman.

It is applause, continued Mr. Beach, and turning to the interrupter said: "My friend Shearman, I dare say, was the loudest laugher of them all."

How Beecher Prays.

Mr. Beach then said Beecher, in one of his sermons, says that he prays on the same principle that a cork is forced out of a bottle, very good principle, commented the speaker, when the heart and soul are overflowing with religion.

The counsel then quoted

An Extract from one of Beecher's

in which he said he would rather have been the Prodigal Son than his brother, who was too stingy to get drunk and too unsympathetic to sin lasciviously.

Mr. Shearman asked from what that extract was taken, and Mr. Beach replied from a newspaper report, to which Mr. Shearman protested in a tone of great indignation that it was an outrage on justice, and that extracts were incorrectly reported he knew, and would pledge his professional word.

Mr. Shearman maintained that it was pretty evident that all this was not intended as evidence, but was calculated to prejudice the jury and the public against Beecher.

Judge Neilson stated that these extracts were not submitted to the jury as evidence, and asked Mr. Beach to proceed with his argument.

Shearman Getting Excited.

Mr. Shearman, excitedly—I protest against any further quotations.

Mr. Beach—Will my irrascible friend allow me to proceed.

Mr. Shearman—All this can have no effect at all.

Ex-Judge Morris—Well, it seems to have an effect on you.

Judge Neilson stated that he read a sermon of the Prodigal Son as reported in the *Christian Union*.

Mr. Porter arose and declared that he desired to take an exception to this remark of the Court.

Mr. Beach continued: He said it had been a marvel to the Christian world that when this trial was proceeding Beecher was able to control the functions of his office, that through these four years of torture and anxiety this man had stood up

The Acmitred of all Admirers.

The jury did not understand the greatness of this man's character, his power and his grandeur. He had a great iron will, which sustained him through these four years, when he was plunged in remorse and despair, and through this trial Beecher's whole estimate of his case was changed on a certain day he was approached by Bessie Turner, who made distressing revelations to him concerning the troubles in the Tilton household. These troubles concerned a man whom he had known from boyhood. They resided in the same city. Yet Beecher tells you that without any consultation about the truth of these stories, without any effort at kindly remonstrance, Henry Ward Beecher, as he says, advises a separation. Then after a while comes a charge made by this man against Beecher—

A Charge of Inhuman Improprieties

with the wife of that man. Beecher says he believes that the charge was forced from the wife by the importunities of the husband, and in a newspaper Beecher eulogizes this disturber of his wife's peace and for three years praises him for his kind and friendly feelings toward him (Beecher) —this man who made the charges against Beecher and forced his wife into the accusation as a conspirator. Then, when Moulton came into the case, he learns he has alienated her affections from her husband and introduced discord into the household. Take this story in its imperfect outline, did it comport with the instincts of our nature, and were the statements of the defense acceptable to the judgment of this jury?

The counsel then submitted that they were increditable and not worthy of belief, and if the jury examined it carefully they could not fail but see the faith of it and the evidence of an ingenious mind driven to the brink of remorse and despair.

A recess was here taken.

Mr. Beach then cited a number of instances in which American Courts had strongly reprobated the appearance of a lawyer in the dual character of counsel and witness. Would any gentleman of honor suppose that Tracy had a right to act as counsel for Mr. Beecher? Now, said counsel, Mr. Moulton swears on his direct testimony that he communicated to Tracy that Tilton preferred a charge of criminal intimacy with his wife against Mr. Beecher.

Tracy Hauled Over the Coals.

After the recess Mr. Beach resumed his argument. He said that he was obliged to speak with severity of a professional brother, and there was no more repulsive or disagreeable duty which a lawyer could have to perform than that. But as Mr. Tracy had seen fit to place himself upon the witness stand, and had contradicted three of the witnesses for the prosecution, he had no choice, and was compelled to consider his testimony together with the attitude which he occupied in this case. That witness had unequivocally contradicted Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and Frank Woodruff on a material issue in this cause. He had played in this scandal a versatile part, and had filled all its phases with equal zeal and abandon. When Mr. Beecher's case was in sore need of a witness to contradict what was testified to by three witnesses for the plaintiff,

Tracy Leaped into the Breach

and sacrificed himself for his client. He stood in the same attitude as Beacher, opposing his unsupported word to that of three gentlemen whose reputation was equal to his own. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Porter had said that the action of Mr. Tracy had received their sanction. He had the greatest respect and regard for these gentlemen, professionally and socially, but on this point he was compelled to differ from their opinion and regard the course of Mr. Tracy as involving professional treachery and personal dishonor. [Applause.]

A Dual Character Reprobated.

Mr. Shearman interrupted here to state that Mr. Tracy had always been acting as counsel for Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tracy said the counsel and his advocates could not skulk away from the fact that he was acting as advocate of Mr. Tilton. The jury might remember that Tilton had told Tracy he did not understand the etiquette of the profession, and Tracy replied that no matter about the etiquette of the profession, he would protect his relations at all hazards. Tracy and his friends had challenged this issue, and they must meet it.

If the profession will tolerate such a breach of faith as that, it will become, and ought to become, a by-word and a scorn.

Mr. Beach read the resolution entered into by lawyers against abandoning one side of a case and taking up the other. I leave that part of the subject, and only regret that I had to refer to it. The subject will be left to the consideration of others.

The Last Appeal.

My argument now is finished. All these disagreeable circumstances are past, and I am glad I am free from them. We have communed for some time on great themes associated with the highest interests of humanity—truth and morality. All the great topics which stir humanity have mingled in our communion. If anything can exalt us to a nobler conception of the beauties of the truth, it is a scene like this, so full of grave responsibility. I have felt my inability worthily to meet the duties of my position in the face of adversaries so cunning and fierce. But the case is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. I have little faith in my own skill, but I have an infinite trust in that justice which rules the world and notes the fall of the sparrow. On the coat-of-arms and seal of your city is the motto

"Right Makes Might,"

and on any day of a public celebration it shines upon the flag which is flung out from the dome of your city hall. It is the one which encourages and strengthens weakness in its contest with arrogance and power. It is the sentiment which has sustained my client in all the difficulties and discouragements of this trial, and which will sustain and eventually, reward him, because it bears the promise of Him whose word shall never fail. Wearied and worn with this trial, I yet part from you with a respectful regret. Our long intimacy, profession, bringing us into intimacy, impresses me with kindly sentiments and interest for each one of you. We have stood before this community, animated by a common object, seeking a right to know with sincerity, and without distemper, free from turbulent influence, anxieties and sympathies of an excited people, actuated by a desire to uphold the strong pillars of the temple of truth and honesty, and to preserve the altar of God from the efforts aimed at its ruin.

The Struggle this Day

is between the law and a great character and a great subject. In the latter triumph and the law is trodden down, woe unto him who calleth good evil and evil good. May it please your Honor, it need not be enough to appeal to the common sentiment of my associates and myself as sworn, call the indulgent dignity and fearless learning with which you have guided us through the tangled mazes of this trial. You can receive no nobler tribute than that offered by our adversaries. Fighting every step of the case, sprinkling the record all over with exceptions, they have acknowledged the entire accuracy of your numerous decisions. You have the gratification to know that you have worked no injustice to this defendant. I indulge the hope that the feeling of regard with which you have honored me will, as will my own warm feelings towards yourself, grow and increase after the close of those tedious days. I cannot close without expressing my grateful thanks to my noble friends and associates. If any merit has attended my efforts, it is due to their sagacity and wise prompting. Posting me

In Front of the Battle

they have still stood as its leaders. It has been a great loss that by unavoidable circumstances my friend General Pryor has been so much away from the case. If he has not stricken so many blows in the field, he has been the wisdom of our cabinet. Deeply are we all indebted to his ready and large learning and judicious counsel. You will credit me when I declare that the duty I have performed has been unwelcome and painful. I have not spoken aught in malice. I leave this cause without the slightest asperity of feeling toward any one, filled with unaffected admiration of the transcendent qualities of my distinguished antagonists. No one admires more largely than myself the magnificent genius of this defendant. Rich as he is in mental endowments, prodigal as his labors have been, they cannot shelter an offence against the law. Genius as lofty could not save Bacon. He sinned and fell, and upon his memory history has written the epitaph: "The wisest, greatest, basest of mankind." Towards great men in disgrace like these who fall, Whittier, New England's gifted poet, writes in his poem called "Ichabod:"

"So fallen, so lost, the light withdrawn which once
he bore,
The glory of his gray hairs gone forevermore.
Revile him not.

Mr. Beach then submitted the cause to the jury by reading an extract from an address of Daniel Webster. The extract was an admonition to jurors to do their whole duty according to their oaths, regardless of consequences.

Hearty applause followed.

Requests to Charge.

Mr. Abbott then said they had a number of requests to charge, and asked if his learned friend desired to make any.

"We have none to make," said Mr. Beach. "We will hear your requests now," said Judge Neilson.

Mr. Abbott then read the requests to charge, which were very voluminous and fifty-five in number, each of which a copy was handed to the Court.

During his reading of requests, Mr. Abbott quoted from several authorities, to which Morris objected, on the ground that the counsel was using arguments; but Judge Neilson said that the reading of them could do no harm. "Anyway," said he, "they all relate to divorce cases, and I am perfectly familiar with them."

When Mr. Abbott had finished his reading, Mr. Beach arose, and requested the Court to appoint some time and place for the hearing of an application to reopen the case, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence.

To this Judge Neilson stated that he would like to hear what the defense had to say about it, but Mr. Evarts replied that they had nothing to say in the matter.

Judge Neilson said that there was no necessity for fixing a time and place to hear the motion, as no objection was raised by the other side, and that if the affidavits which the counsel said he had to sustain the application were given him, he would examine them and give his decision to-morrow before he began his charge. The affidavits were then passed up to His Honor, and the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1875.

Tweed.

Tweed was visited in Ludlow street jail to-day by his family and counsel, but refuses to see any others. His health and spirits seem much improved by the change. It could not be ascertained when the $5,000,000 bail in the civil suit would be given, but it is generally believed that his imprisonment will not extend over two or three days.

Suit Against Peter B. Sweeny.

The complaint in the suit brought in the name of the people against Peter B. Sweeny, to recover over $7,000,000, alleged to have been fraudulently abstracted from the treasury of the county of New York, was yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office.

"Crooked" Whisky Condemned.

A quantity of whisky shipped from the West, and on the instincts of our nature, was condemned in the United States Court yesterday, no claimants for it appearing.

ASHTABULA county, Ohio, was the scene of a murder last week. On Tuesday, a man named John Reedy, about twenty-four years old, entered the house of his brother Charles, in Richmond township, after the latter had retired to bed, drew a revolver, firing at him three times, the shots all taking effect in the head of the victim. Charles' wife was in bed with him at the time and her screams brought the neighbors to the house, and John was arrested and taken to jail. Charles died from the effects of his wounds on Friday morning, June 18th.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone to Resume the Leadership of English Liberals.

Yellow Fever on an American Frigate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A War Cloud Dispelled.

LONDON, June 23.—It is officially announced that the King of Burmah has given a satisfactory explanation of his course of action to Sir Douglas Forsyth, the British envoy. War is now considered improbable.

LONDON, June 23.—The King of Burmah has granted to Great Britain the right to send forces through his dominions to western China, if requisite for future expeditions.

The Commercial Crisis.

Wilson & Armstrong, No. 69 Albermanbury, have failed. Liabilities, $1,000,000.

Leadership of the Liberals.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Sun* says it has undoubted information that Gladstone after repeated conferences, Gladstone has promised to resume the leadership of the Liberal party next year.

The Contagious Diseases Act.

The House of Commons to-day, at the close of an animated debate, rejected the bill to repeal the contagious diseases act by a vote of 308 to 126. The Government opposed the bill on the ground that the act it sought to repeal afforded great protection to the army and navy.

An Anti-Revivalist.

The Bishop of Chichester, in a speech at a luncheon which followed the laying of the corner-stone of the chaple at Ardingley, expressed regret that Messrs. Moody and Sankey had been allowed to hold a meeting near Eaton. He contrasted the wakeful efforts of authorities there now with the vigor which had been shown in former times. Then Moody and Sankey might have fallen on their knees before such a privilege as that recently obtained by them would have been granted.

The Revival Meetings in Liverpool Closed.

LONDON, June 23.—The revival preachers have closed their meetings in Liverpool. The expenses have exceeded the contributions $8,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Yellow Fever on an American Frigate.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* (of Rio), May 22, says the American frigate Lancaster, which lost a doctor and several seamen here, took the yellow fever with it to Bahia, and other medical men and officers died on the passage. By intervention of the Minister of Marine, the frigate obtained a Brazilian naval doctor to go with the vessel to the United States.

A British Steamship Sunk.

The British steamship Amazon is reported by telegram to have sunk off Para. The crew and passengers were saved, and it was expected that a large part of the cargo would be got out.

FRANCE.

A Flood in the Garonne River.

PARIS, June 23.—Heavy rains have caused an unexpected overflow of the river Garonne. Two bridges and many houses have been carried away. Toulouse is inundated. The waters are still rising, and the situation is serious. The hospital is threatened and the patients have been removed.

BELGIUM.

Amending the Criminal Laws.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—The Chamber of Representatives has passed a bill making an offer to commit a crime an offense, and prescribing penalties therefor. The vote stood 75 yeas to 6 nays.

GERMANY.

Prohibiting Public Religious Processions.

BERLIN, June 23.—The German Government to-day prepared a partial response to the petition prohibiting public religious processions. This is aimed at the Catholics.

POLITICAL.

An Independent Party Movement in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The Independents of this State met in Convention, and nominated Gen. Bidwell for Governor, and Pacheco for Lieutenant Governor. The principles of the Convention held at Sacramento in 1873 were reaffirmed. The platform denounces the railway monopoly of the State, and promises speedy reforms. The water and gas monopolies of San Francisco are severely denounced for violations of their charters. The question of finance is not alluded to.

New York Prohibition State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23.—The Prohibition State Convention completed its organization this afternoon, and nominated part of the State ticket, as follows: Secretary of State, G. D. Duzenberry; Controller, Anson A. Hopkins; Treasurer, Stephen B. Ayers.

A recess was then taken.

The following is the remainder of the ticket: State Engineer and Surveyor, Geo. A. Dudley; Canal Commissioner, Ira D. Bell; State Prison Inspector, John B. Gibb; Attorney General, Eli T. Marsh. Strong prohibition resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 23, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	29.880	70	84	W. Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.846	87	48	S.W Fresh	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.842	78	69	S.W. Gentle	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 29.847.
Mean Thermometer, 78.
Highest Thermometer, 89.
Lowest Thermometer, 66.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 24, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and southeast to southwest winds, with possibly occasional rain near the mountains.

The lower Ohio will rise slightly.

CHICAGO.

The First Man Who Recruited a Colored Regiment — Examining the Distillers' Books.

CHICAGO, June 23.—John Johnson, the colored man who was shot last night while resisting officers of the law, was the first man to recruit a colored regiment during the war. He was formerly a preacher in the South. His son, who helped him and assaulted several policemen, was held over in the sum of five hundred dollars for each this morning. The case will come up on the 13th proximo. None of the policemen are dangerously hurt.

The United States authorities this morning commenced an examination of the distillers' books. Those of the Lake Shore Distillery Company were gone through with, nothing detrimental to the company was discovered.

SPORTING NEWS.

Race at East Saginaw, Mich.

DETROIT, June 23.—This was the second day of the race at East Saginaw. The three races to-day were quite exciting, less time being lost in scoring than yesterday.

2:44 race, $1,500 premium; 5 starters, 6 entries. The race was won by Richard Pennisten's Richard in three straight heats, Lady Turpin second; time 2:35, 2:31, and 2:31.

In the 2:23 race, for a premium of $1,500, there were six starters. The race was won by Brother Jonathan, Mollie Morris second, Fred. Hooper third; time 2:25¼, 2:25 and 2:24¾.

Pacing race, premium of $800, open for all; 4 entries, 3 starters. The race was a close contest between Sleepy George and Dexter, the former winning in three straight heats; time 2:23¾, 2:20 and 2:22½.

Single Scull Race on Harlem River.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A single scull race for the amateur championship of the United States took places to-day on the Harlem river between Frank E. Yates, of Grand Haven, Mich., and Richard B. Bainbridge, of the Atlanta Boat Club, three miles straight away. The race was won by Bainbridge in twenty-two minutes and forty-eight seconds.

An Indian War Imminent.

OMAHA, June 23.—Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left the reservations in the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on the reservations. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Black Hills Gold Fields.

Unfavorable Reports from Prof. Janney.

New Counterfeit National Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1875.

The Black Hills.

The following dispatch has been received at the Indian Bureau, from Prof. Janney, dated camp on French creek, near Harney's Peak, June 17, 1875:

Hon. E. P. Smith: I have discovered gold in small quantities on the north bend of Castle creek in terraces or bars of quartz gravel. We arrived here yesterday. About fifteen miners have located camps on the creek above here, and have commenced working. Gold is found from Castle creek southwardly to French creek at this point, and the deposits are almost wholly in Dakota. The region has not been fully explored, but the yield of gold thus far has been quite small, and the reports of the richness of the gravel bars are greatly exaggerated. On French creek the deposits of gravel are very unfavorably situated. The water supply is small and failing, and the grade too little to admit of the tailings being carried off by a stream. The prospect at present is not such as to warrant extended explorations in mining.

[Signed.] W. P. JANNEY,
E. M. G. Expedition.

The Disaster to the Saranac.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a despatch from Admiral Cochrane, of her Majesty's steamship Repulse, dated Valejo, June 21, announcing the disaster to the Saranac. The Admiral says: "I have despatched her Majesty's ship Myrmidon to assist in every possible way. I leave on my flag-ship immediately on the same service."

A New and Dangerous Counterfeit

was discovered at the National Bank Redemption Agency of five dollar notes of the First National Bank of Canton, Ill. This is evidently changed from the plate on which the counterfeit on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago and the First National Bank of Paxton, Ills., was printed.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Richard Archdeacon, Storekeeper of the Seventeenth Ohio District; Elias Ulmsnyder, Gauger of the Thirteenth Illinois, and G. D. Capron, First Missouri District.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

The Commencement Exercises Yesterday.

Yesterday morning the commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute were held at St. Peter's Episcopal church, Grant street. There was a good audience in attendance, and the occasion proved to be one of great interest. The graduating class consisted of Miss Clara E. Reed, Miss Ella Young and Miss Lillia Von Bonnhorst. At 10 o'clock they entered the church headed by Bishop Kerfoot, Rev. Mr. Coster, Rev. Dr. Steel, State Prison Inspector John B. Gibb, and others, and followed by the pupils of the Institute.

Morning service was then held, after which an address was delivered to the students by the Rev. W. H. Mills, of Erie. This was followed by another address by Rev. R. J. Coster, the Principal of the Institute, who awarded the prizes, as follows:

The Bishop's prize, for proficiency in English studies, were distributed among the following students: First prize, senior department, "Irving's Life of Washington," to Miss Amy Hostetter. Second prize, middle department to Miss Maud Means. Third prize, "Livingstone's Last Journey," to Miss Edie Watson. The French prize was awarded to Miss Lillie Von Bonhorst. The drawing prize, a painting in water colors, to Miss Aunie Read. For good deportment in two years in the senior class, Miss Ella Young was awarded the prize. The mathematical prize was awarded to Miss Tillie Walters. The gold medal for general proficiency in all the branches was awarded to Miss Clara E. Reed, of Dixmont.

After the prizes had been distributed, Bishop Kerfoot presented the graduates with diplomas and made a brief address. He said the Institute had never been in a more prosperous condition. The entrance upon its new headquarters as a Bishop's seat had given it a fresh impulse. He was about to put it on a perfect financial basis and supply it with all the needed appurtenances, there was a need for about $20,000 which he hoped would soon be forthcoming from the pockets of the generous hearted, who favored educational enterprises.

The exercises were then closed with the singing of a hymn and the benediction.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Owing to the fact that the exercises of the graduating class of the High School will be held at the Opera House to-night, Haverly's Minstrels will not perform. They give an entertainment this evening at Wheeling, W. Va., but will return to-morrow night, when there will be an entire change of programme.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MR. BROUGHAM has written a play for Miss Clara Morris.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is at Newport, recruiting, according to ill-natured people, for next season.

JOHN T. RAYMOND, Maurice Grau, C. A. Chizzola, Mrs. Rousby and Mrs. Van Zandt have gone to Europe.

A LONDON paper announces that some difficulty has arisen with respect to Von Bullow's visit to America.

The price of opera ought to come down with a run. There are 300 American girls in Milan alone studying for the operatic stage.

SOME pretty sizable fortunes have been accumulated in the minstrel business. Tony Hart, who is probably the wealthiest variety manager, and is supposed to be worth about $100,000. Dan Bryant made $75,000 by the minstrel business, and $20,000 by delineations of Irish characters; but he was generous and liberal, and no money remained. Neil Bryant leaves wealth when he died, at the age of about thirty-eight, leaving a widow and four or five children. All sorts of amusement establishments in New York, and many outside of the city, gave entertainments for the benefit of his family, turning over to them the entire receipts, and some $20,000 were thus realized. Neil Bryant is said to be worth $50,000; Len Morris, $100,000; W. W. Newcomb, $28,000; Wm. Arlington, $10,000; Frank Brower (dead) over $15,000; Birch, Wambold & Backus, each $30,000; Carncross & Dixey, each over $40,000; Kelley & Leon, each $18,000; Bob Cotton, $10,000; Lew Benedict, $25,000; Billy Emerson, $20,000; Simmons & Slocum, each $10,000; Harrigan & Hart, $15,000 each. Hooley made $150,000 in Brooklyn, but has probably lost most of it in Chicago. Sam Sanford, once the wealthiest minstrel manager, lost over $60,000.

STATE BREVITIES.

TUESDAY of last week, as Sarah Ann Huss, of West Nottingham, Chester county, aged about sixty years, was alone smoking her pipe, her clothes caught fire from the latter when she ran outdoors in her flight, where she fell and was found lying dead, having died from her terrible injuries, all of her clothes having been burned off of her.

MRS. SARAH KIRKPATRICK, mother of J. D. Kirkpatrick, of Liberty township, died at the residence of her son, on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., in the eighty-seventh year of her age. She was one of the oldest residents of the county, having removed to this section about the year 1814. She taught school in this place in 1815-16. Hon. W. Stewart and W. S. Garvin being among her pupils, and the only ones now living in this section. Her life was an active and useful one, and her end was peace.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

MR. CLARENCE TIDBALL, of New Castle, Pa., is the owner of a living curiosity or rather monstrosity in the shape of a Brahma chick, seven weeks old, which has three legs and two excremental apertures. The supernumary leg is attached to the posterior part of the rump, and hangs down behind it with the appearance of being fastened to its tail. It is a fine looking and very healthy chick, is of a whitish color, and, we may add, presents the appearance of being a male bird. Owing to the fact that its hen mother persisted in pecking its redundant extremity, Mr. Tidball is keeping it in a coop by itself, where he feeds and cares for it.—*New Castle Gazette.*

LAST week, a young boy, son of Moses Matson, blacksmith at Humphreyville, East Fallowfield township, Chester county, met with a terrible accident, by which he lost his life. The boy was engaged guarding some cattle for Newton Phillips, in the meadow land along the Penn's & Delaware Railroad, about a mile and a half below Pomeroy station. For some reason not known he went upon the trestle work of the railroad close by, and lay down between two of the large timbers in the centre of the track. Whether he fell asleep or not we cannot say, but just as a train of cars neared the bridge he raised his head above the track. The engineer saw the boy, but at almost the same instant the cowcatcher struck him, slashed him upon the track, and horrible to relate, cut his body in half —several of the cars passing over him.

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REVIEW OF "BLACK ROBES."*

Second Paper.

The author of this extraordinary book, the production of a professed Protestant, who lavishes extravagant laudations upon those Janizaries of Rome, the Jesuits, and of a professed Presbyterian, who bitterly, and without stint, reviles and scoffs at the early missionary labors of his own Church, gives us over ninety pages of ridicule and abuse under the title: "The Methodist." Lest, however, I should trespass too far upon the columns of the GAZETTE, I pass over the topic of Methodism with a couple of quotations, showing by the sample the gall and bitterness of the whole. The Methodists are quite able to defend both themselves and their spiritual ancestors, if, indeed, they imagine such profane, almost blasphemous mockery, as the following, demands any notice. In describing the exercises of a person who has been awakened to a sense of his guilt and danger, the author writes thus: "It is the dawn of a new and momentous era in his life. Like an attack of the *bowel complaint* or the measles, and with symptoms as clearly marked through the various stages of progress, it lays hold of him, vexes him and brings him down."—Page 203.

This brilliant explanation of conviction of sin seems greatly to please the author, and accordingly on page 242 he repeats thus: "The work (of conversion) once under headway, advances with astonishing progress. If the spiritual frame were liable to like infirmities with the physical, the inference would seem natural and reasonable that some *colicky distemper* of soul had suddenly broken out, racking the patient with ache and pang and spasm; and that, after all, the conclusions of Wangomen the Delaware (Indian) were not wholly whimsical, *nor jalap and ipecac* to be despised as a physic for the disorder." It is hardly to be questioned that this poor savage whom he quotes, was quite as enlightened in

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THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¾.

A THIRD PARTY, called the People's Independent Party, has sprung up in California. It is so prolific in resolutions that we judge it will amount to little. Its chief issue is the railroad question, and its attitude is identical with that of the Republican party. The new movement has no decent excuse for its pretensions.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is authority for the statement that the prospects for peaches at the east were never better. The owners of orchards are troubled to know what to do with the super-abundant crop that is coming forward. This is a gratifying fact, and will serve to relieve the apprehensions of a meagre fruit yield.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, it is reported, have agreed to give Pittsburgh greatly reduced rates from the East on all classes of freight. This is a concession that has been needed and very earnestly sought after, and is very favorable to our business men. When the war was settled, it was thought rates would go up, and the decline accorded is a very agreeable surprise.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY is reported in good fortune once more. The stock has been a footfall for the bears for a time, but if the news reported is finally confirmed, it must have an upward tendency. This is that the company is to receive the following subsidies in gold: From Costa Rica, $18,000; from Nicaragua, $12,000; from Honduras, $12,000; from Salvador, $15,000; from Guatemala, $25,000, from Mexico, $50,000; total, $167,000 in gold. Mr. Tisdale also made arrangements to recover $40,000 in gold from the Mexican Government, due for the past services of the Company. Other favorable combinations are reported, and the outcome is that Pacific Mail is once more the favorite of the market.

WE publish, in another column, a communication, called out by the pertinacity with which the several delegates of the Shrievalty Convention held to their candidates. Unthinking persons imagine that there is something improper in such positive adherence to a given candidate, but precisely the opposite is the fact. It illustrated that there were no improper influences at all successful, and could not be. This represented a sterling devotion to principle that should everywhere be praised. What may be best for the party, so far as future operations go, or how the difficulty shall be disposed of, are altogether different questions. We doubt if even the candidates could have traded their delegates around at their personal whim, and this because every man felt that he was responsible as much to those who elected him, as to his candidate. It illustrated that a thoroughly independent spirit ruled.

IT is very evident that the Democracy have been split asunder by the financial part of the Ohio Democratic platform. The New York *World* is outspoken and bitter against it, as it is, indeed, against the Wallace faction of the Democracy in this State. It proclaims that the Democracy of New York will favor gold and silver as the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; and steady steps toward specie payments, with no steps backward. The New York *Tribune*, strange to say, tries more to put itself in accord with the Ohio Democracy than does the *World*. The latter journal, evidently, realizes a certain hopefulness if its party can be made to come up to its standard, and so does not spare those who disagree. Yet there can be no doubt that the Ohio platform expressed the prevailing sentiment on the financial question West. The *World* is really more correct when it aims its blows at the operations of the party leaders in this State. It charges that Wallace is responsible for the bad quality of the House, last Winter, and that its conduct was a serious injury to the prospects of the Democracy in this State. This circumstance is serving to widen the breach, which already has become quite serious.

THE gold seeker will now rule triumphant. The expedition sent to the Black Hills, to investigate, has reported gold at French Creek in paying quantities. So much is clear. Details are furnished of the quality and quantity of gold, and the result is, that the Black Hills become a very attractive point. It seems, too, that about a hundred miners were operating there, a fact which indicates either that there is little danger to be apprehended from Sioux, or that they have been evaded, in some manner. It now seems unfortunate that some arrangement could not have been made with the Chiefs, when in Washington, for the occupation of the Black Hills, at least for mining purposes. Of course there will be a rush for the Black Hills, and the many that will go will be amply able to care for the Indians that may attempt to bar the way. There is nothing so attractive, nor, indeed, so uncertain as well, as the excitement of gold hunting. For it, men will take their lives in hand, go out beyond the bounds of civilization, endure hardships, discomfort, and toil as they rarely toil at home,—in hope that they may suddenly become rich. There is all the fascination of gambling about it, and gold hunting is, thus, the most demoralizing influence known. If the reports made are confirmed, we shall have the full play of the fever, ere long.

THAT happily-born gentleman, the Prince of Wales, is fully occupied with his preparations for a journey to India. He is full of study, that he may gather the facts, and others are actively busy in making the proper material preparations. The details of plans have been changed very greatly. Instead of meeting him at Gibraltar, to accompany him to his destination, as was at first ordered, it has been lately announced that the East India flying squadron will meet the Prince at Aden, a port on the extreme south coast of Arabia, which is the regular calling and coaling place for East India ships. It appears that the change is a matter of economy on the part of Albert Edward. Hitherto the peregrinations of the Prince have been almost wholly those of a young man seeking pleasure and the satisfaction of a laudable curiosity, but, remarks a late writer, in India his position will be altogether unique; as the prospective sovereign of that swarthy race, he will have to be spectacular, or his journey will have been aimless. Economical ideas must for a time be suspended. It is certainly an old way, in these modern days, of securing the affections of an empire. But it cannot be said that the game is not worth the candle, and the pounds sterling. If, by sending the genial and travel-loving Prince masquerading through India, the English shall save the expense of a few Sepoy rebellions, and counteract the malign whisperings of Russian spies, the policy is a good, though to many it may seem a strange one. The only question that seems to be involved is whether at best, the Prince can sustain, with proper dignity, his self-imposed role.

In addition to the particular subject, of which we treated on Monday, Mr. O'Conor, as we intimated, gave his views on the whole scope of political doctrine. The following is an epitome of his points: Government, he says, should be unseen and unfelt, as far as may be. It should be intrusted with the least possible power, and obliged to perform the fewest possible duties. All taxation should be direct. Trade should be absolutely free. The custom houses should be sold and the proceeds used to pay off the national debt. No further debt should be created in any shape or form. The only income should be from taxes. Government should have nothing to do with money beyond stamping upon specie the signs of the value of each particular coin. General laws should be passed for all business matter; for the formation of private and public corporations, etc., and there should be no private legislation whatever. We should have no armies, navies, forts, arsenals, military schools, etc. Our diplomatic corps should be abolished. Voting should be *viva voce*, not by ballot. Minority representation should not exist. There should be no laws regulating the hours of labor, and *no public schools*. Only a few officials should be elected,—"Say the Chief Executive and Legislature." Their terms should be short. Appointed officials should be removed only for fault or incapacity. "Faithful service and proved capacity are singular grounds of disqualification." A military commander should be ineligible to the Presidency until after a long interval. In densely-peopled districts, registry-laws should be in force. No person receiving pay from the public should be allowed to vote. The crime of assessing officeholders to pay the expenses of political campaigns should be severely punished. Some of these points are well enough, but many of them constitute a rehash of the oldest Bourbonism.

THE PIPER PLAYING.

We quite enjoy the serio-comic way in which the *Post* declares that it will support the newly nominated Democratic ticket "from top to bottom." This means a comprehensive, earnest, cordial, positive, and even joyful support, and if, with all this, the ticket should not be kept up, certainly no fault can attach to the organ. The truth is, the chief factor of the organ originated the ticket, and the Convention merely ratified the pre-arranged choice. Men rarely deny their own bantling; or if, from public or private considerations, they interpose a seeming denial of paternity, they love and fondle it all the more secretly. But there are some juicy facts connected with this ticket that are worth considering. The ticket, as we foretold, two weeks or more ago, it would be, is confined, in its selection of candidates, to this city. It was a Sunday afternoon's hatching, and the incubating was done under circumstances that could not include Allegheny or the country. Its selection was designed to illustrate the power of a single element in the party, which, were it in the Republican party, would be called a Ring. Thus there are several very potent reasons why it should be unanimously supported,—by the *Post*.

The ticket thus to be supported is, so far as we can see, made up of the old stock of frequently trotted out and oft-defeated candidates—the tired horses—with the exception of a juvenile employed about the office of the *Post*, who is set up for Recorder. Possibly Mr. Mechling is another exception, but as against Mr. Warner his chance is so small as to be hardly worth considering. Yet, as we understand it, Mr. Mechling was rather against than with the ruling faction, and received his nomination in spite of it. We will carefully notice just how enthusiastically the *Post* supports this particular candidate as compared with the others. We also wish to assure our cotemporary that its ticket will need all the support it can give it. We enjoy the idea that "*we* (the *Post*) will support the ticket from top to bottom." Of course that settles it. Doesn't the sun rise at one corner of the office of the *Post* and set at the other? Isn't its noble support the one factor necessary to success? Then, what a dash it all is against, say Moore, Hutchinson, Hopkins, and the like! The implication is, "What need has the Democratic party of the small poachers that have been following at our heels? This is *our* ticket, and *we* will support it from top to bottom." Ring down the curtain.

THE CONVENTION—WHAT NEXT?

Our news columns gave, yesterday morning, the final result of the contest in the Shrievalty Convention. The voting continued to the last without important changes, the delegates remaining firm to the candidates in whose interest they were elected. The unchangeableness of all concerned afforded a most convincing refutation of the oft-repeated idea that they are, or can be bought. We have had much of this kind of rumor, but certainly it will not apply to the delegates in the Shrievalty Convention. We also compliment the country delegates at the sacrifices made by them in coming to the city, and determining to stay until some satisfactory result should be reached. We realize, very forcibly, the importance of the country people being fully satisfied at the result attained, and there was no possible way in which this could be done, except by their being on hand, and firmly adhering to their choice. So much has been done, and now, after an orderly, but protracted session, an adjournment has been had.

We now submit that prior to the Convention being re-assembled, there should be an honest effort among the candidates to harmonize differences, and agree on an arrangement by means of which a nomination can be made. Once or twice during the night of the Convention, such an arrangement was nearly consummated, but it was prevented by the personal influence of one or two persons who are confident, under misapprehension as to the facts. There was really a fair feeling between the delegates, but the most absolute positiveness of purpose. The leading questions which usually govern such negotiations are, 1. Who has the most delegates? and 2. Who is most likely to be elected if nominated? The difference in the number of votes controlled by the three principal contestants is not material; but the relative probable strength of each before the people is a question of great importance. If the candidates cannot agree among themselves, and the present useless fight cannot be thus amicably ended, it must ultimately result in complications dangerous to the success of the party in the county, and thus in the State.

Many questions touching the charges that should be made, have been raised, and vainly discussed. On this subject we have nothing to propose at the present. Certainly the first thought should be the welfare of the party, and the very troublesome point developed as to what will be most to its interest. The importance of Allegheny county to the success of the State ticket cannot be too strongly considered. And it is useless to deny that there is an unsettled state of feeling among Republican voters which can readily be strengthened into a propensity to bolt, or to stay away from the polls. All tendencies toward such an arrangement, all influences that serve to weaken the cohesion of the party should be promptly put aside, and harmony and order developed. We do not wish, now, to make specific recommendations, but are clear in the idea that the party should not be made to suffer.

In the papers of Guizot there have been found some additions to his memoirs, written in 1849, in which he details a conversation held that year with the Duchess of Sagan, the niece of Tallyrand. Guizot spoke of the Revolution of 1848 as not having produced a man, and the Duchess said she met in Germany a little Pomeranian named Bismarck, who would be talked of some day if he should live.

PERSONAL.

HENRIETTA ROBINSON, "the veiled murderess," managed to keep her cheeks tinted with red throughout her incarceration, and nobody has ever been able to learn where she obtained the essential rouge.

THE Providence *Journal* has discovered that a poem recited at the late Decoration Day celebration in that city, which evoked the warmest praise on every hand, was taken bodily from the works of Adelaide Anne Proctor.

THE Boston *Advertiser* recalls Lafayette's remark at the Bunker Hill dinner of 1825, that the toast of the next jubilee should be "Enfranchised Europe," and thinks that, whether the Marquis be called a Grandison or not, "it is fair to remember that he was at last a prophet."

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, intending to be absent for two years in Europe on a professional tour, his "entire elegant private establishment," including horses, carriages and cattle, was sold at auction in New York on Saturday. The proceeds of the sale were about $2,200.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN has disposed of his interest in the Washington *Chronicle*, and goes West for the purpose, it is stated, of making another effort to be elected Senator from Iowa. The paper passes into the hands of Colonel William Penn Clark, who has for some time been a stockholder and an occasional contributor.

A BERLIN dispatch to the London *Standard*, describing the dinner to Mr. Carl Schurz says: "The speeches turned upon the double nationality of Schurz as a lawbreaker in Prussia and a law-maker in America, with humorous allusions to the altered circumstances which have made the outcast of 1850 an honored guest in Berlin in 1875, and claimed as a National glory alike by Germany and America.

THE Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times*, describing the condition of Col. Anthony, says that he "is still lying on his back, patiently waiting the complete mending of the clavicle. The raising of the shoulder would bring an immense leverage upon the collar bone at the fractured points, and cause the jagged fragments to press down against, and perchance puncture the delicate tissue of the aneurismal sack which lies immediately below. Hence the necessity of absolute quiescence of that bone until the parts are not only knitted together firmly, but the space torn away by the ball actually filled in with new bone."

THE nomination of General S. F. Cary by the Ohio Democrats for the Lieutenant-Governorship has recalled some memories of his services in the northern part of New York several years ago, when he took the stump for the Republicans. His first speech was a great success, but auditors who went some distance to hear him again found that his repertory consisted of but one speech, and this he delivered at the same places on two successive years. The Troy *Times* says that while there the people purchased a gold-headed cane which they caused to be presented to himself, as a token of the high esteem in which his oratorical effort was held."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IOWA proposes to revoke the bounty on wolf scalps, and offer a bounty for dogs' scalps.

BARNUM'S balloon, in its latest ascent at Boston, landed with a number of unfortunate reporters in the harbor.

DURING the year ending April 1, 1875 there were exported to France from foreign countries 15,318,345 bottes of champagne. France herself consumes 3,000,000 bottles.

HALF a hog a piece is what the hog crop of this country would come to if divided up fairly among us—leaving out the young infants. Any one wishing our half hog can have it by merely enclosing one dollar.

THE leading insurance directors of Canada instruct their agents to take no new risks on certain lines of property except at very high rates. It is stated the Canadian insurance companies in the last fifteen days lost about $250,000.

AN exchange calls attention to the fact that the last time United States troops performed escort duty in Boston was when Anthony Burns, the escaped slave, was escorted down State street, to be returned to his owners.

ADVICES from China say that the disorder in Chin Kiang, growing out of the arrest of two native soldiers for insulting the American Consul and his wife, has subsided. The Chinese have partially satisfied the demands for reparation.

AN attempt was made some days ago in the Baltimore City Councils to cut off all sectarian appropriations from the city funds. The proposition was promptly defeated. The Democratic majority in Baltimore is ten thousand votes. Put that and that together.

ADVICES from Spotted Tail's Agency state that three large war parties left that vicinity on the 18th, one each for the Panca or Pawnee, Ute and Shoshone reservation. It is thought among the posted men that a gigantic Indian war is about to be inaugurated. Information has been sent to the Indian agent.

A FEW days since a farmer was telling in our hearing that he had planted an acre and a half of potatoes, and he feared they would be destroyed by the potato bugs. "Are the plants up yet?" asked a bystander. "No," replied the farmer, "but the darned bugs are sitting on every hill waiting for them."

THE dependence of foreign countries upon the United States for their breadstuffs supply is shown by a statement from the Agricultural Department, which gives the aggregate breadstuffs exportation in the last forty-nine years at $1,742,908,059. In 1874 the exportation was $161,225,931, an amount very much larger than that of any previous year.

A FEMALE clairvoyant physician died under peculiar circumstances at Greenfield, Mass., last Thursday. While attending a lady who was sick with diphtheria, she scratched her finger with a pin in arranging bandages on the neck of her patient. From this trivial accident, apparently, she became inoculated with the poison of the disease. Her hand, arm, and body became successively affected, having the appearance of being blistered, and so seriously as soon to end in death, although her throat showed no symptoms of diphtheria.

THE New York *Evening Express*, speaking of the unfortunate multiplication of small colleges, says: "Turn into a row a few hours' ride of each other, there are three important universities, and all, it is said, doing better than ever before. We mean those at Ithaca, Syracuse, Schenactady, and we might add, the Rochester University. What might not these universities be if consolidated into only two, as at Oxford and Cambridge, which have almost outlived the centuries? What qualification of professors, splendor of equipments, perfection of libraries, munificence of endowments would not be the result of such concentration?"

CROSSING THE CHANNEL.

Captain Boyton's Sufferings on the Voyage.

Captain Boyton's experience in crossing the British Channel was not so delightful as to make other persons in haste to try a similar experiment. Dr. Diver, who attended him, gives these particulars of Capt. Boyton's sufferings on the voyage: "He was received on board the Prince Ernest at about 2:30 on Saturday morning, when he had been about 23½ hours in the water. He was perspiring very freely, complained of a general stiffness, with pains in his wrists from paddling. He stated that for the first few hours he suffered terribly, and that he even wished his dress might burst and he go down. He was very sleepy at this time, and actually slept in the water and dreamt, waking with a start and finding himself paddling. Some very strong green tea was given to him, which dispelled all his unpleasant symptoms. The last two or three miles, he said, seemed never-ending to him, and he would not again go through what he had experienced for any money. He was undressed, sponged and rubbed down, and placed in hot blankets. His face was very red, and in some places the skin had cracked. He complained to the surgeon of cold. He was fatigued, but not very much considering what he had gone through. His face was greased and cold wet rags afterward applied to it, which relieved him much. His pulse was 71, and his temperature 99°. The action of his heart was feeble, but this is natural in him, and was observed on the former occasion. He was full of spirits at his success. In about an hour he walked to the Pavilion Hotel, looking, with the exception of his face, very little the worse for his interesting trip."

A Queer Contract.

An Iowa laborer has sued an old farmer on a rather queer contract. The man hired to the farmer on the condition that part of his wages would be paid in money, and that for the balance he should receive one of the old man's daughters in marriage. The labor was performed, and money paid, but the girl was not forthcoming. This was not the fault of the old man, but of his daughter, who refused to be made a subject of bargain and sale. Whereupon the laborer sued the father on the contract, but we are not informed whether the suit is for specific performance or for damages. If for damages, we apprehend that the laborer has a good cause for action, though his damages must be small, if proportioned to the value of an unwilling wife. The great suit of Jacob vs. Laban, 1st Moses, 33, does not afford a precedent, as it was compromised by the parties, and it seems that the legal talent of Iowa will be forced to wrestle with a new principle in jurisprudence. The case will be probably left to a jury, whose verdict will largely depend upon the matrimonial experience of its component parts.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SAILING IN THE DARK.

The Schiller Disaster Investigated—Testimony of the Surviving First Officer—Fearful Consequences of the Captain's Neglect—How the Ship Come to Get Upon the Rocks—But Little Comfort for Americans who Expect to Sail Past Dangerous Rocks During the Present Season.

The first account of the loss of the steamship Schiller on the Retarrier Ledges that was transmitted by cable led many persons on this side of the Atlantic to suppose that it was one of those inevitable disasters against which no human skill or foresight could provide. The friends of those who were swallowed up in the great deep tried to console themselves with the reflection that they perished in obedience to a decree of Providence, in the execution of which neither the ignorance nor the recklessness of the officers of the ship had any part. Later investigations have dispelled this illusion. The commander of the Schiller no doubt supposed that he was doing his duty in bearing down on the English coast at half speed without knowing the position of his ship, or using the ordinary appliances for ascertaining whether he was still in deep water, or was on the shoals that fringe the shore. But, measured by the fearful consequences of his neglect, Capt. Thomas becomes a great criminal, whose gallantry in the hour of peril cannot save his memory from the reproach of those whose homes were desolated by the wild steering of his ship.

Although the Schiller was not a British ship, and the British Government had really no jurisdiction over the German sailors who were stranded on Bishop's Rock, unless to try them for a crime, nevertheless an investigation was ordered under the British Merchants' Shipping Act, and the officers were summoned into the Greenwich Police Court to tell what they knew about the disaster. The German Government acquiesced in the proceeding. The inquiry was directed to the following points: How did the Schiller get into the position in which she was lost? Did she use proper precautions during the fog, and especially during the last period? How came the fog bells from Bishop's Light to not be observed? Why were not more of the passengers and crew saved? Would any communication between the lighthouse and the shore have availed to prevent so great a loss of life?

The thousands of Americans who expect to sail past the dangerous rocks on which the Schiller was wrecked during the present year, will not derive much comfort from reading the evidence taken at this investigation. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes an abstract of the testimony of Heinrich Hillers, the surviving first officer of the ill-fated ship, which is calculated to give those who contemplate a trip to London or Bremen, the impression that a successful voyage past the Scilly Islands is as much a matter of chance as of scientific calculation. Officer Hillers said that on the fatal homeward voyage they had varying winds, and during the last three days the weather was so foggy that the Captain was unable to take any observations except as to variations of the compass. After 8 o'clock on the Friday evening—the evening of the wreck—the fog became very thick, and at 9 o'clock the speed of the ship was slackened. She had hitherto been running at full speed—about 14 knots—and from 9 to half-past she run about 10 knots. At 9½ o'clock the course of the ship, which was then east 30 by south, was changed to south-southwest, and her speed still further slackened to six or seven knots. The wind was then from the southwest. This portion of the evidence deserves special attention, for it bears on the solution of the first and perhaps most important question submitted to the Court—how the ship came to get upon the rocks at all. The witness proceeded to say that he found that the sails had been clewed and furled before the course was changed and the speed of the engines slackened. Two men had been on the lookout before the course was changed, and no more than two men were placed there afterward. It appears to have been a custom to keep two men, and no more, continually on the lookout. At this time he and the Captain were talking upon the bridge, the subject of the conversation being the position of the ship and the desirability of not running nearer to land. The Captain estimated that he was about twenty-five miles from the nearest land, the Bishop lighthouse, but the chief officer considered they were heading seven miles to the south of it. He and the Captain had, at noon on that day, made a calculation of the dead reckoning, and the result was they considered themselves in 49.50 N. latitude and 10.23 W. longitude. Notwithstanding this impression of their position, the lead was not cast, and the witness added that it had not been cast for three days previously. No lights were to be seen; indeed, he admits that at the time the ship's course was changed they could only just see the stem of the ship from the bridge. The men had no special orders except the ordinary order, that they are to be well on the lookout in case of fog.

Here we have the confession that a ship carrying nearly two hundred souls was approaching the most dangerous coast in the world, sailing, as it were, in utter darkness, her commander not being able to locate her position within twenty-five miles, and there being a difference of thirty-two miles between the Captain's estimate and the first officer's estimate of the distance to a lighthouse, which, in point of fact, the ship had already passed. No babe in the woods was ever more completely lost than were these navigators as they steered straight for the rocks. Instead of acting like men who had lost their way, and using every appliance to find out whether they were in dangerous waters or still out at sea, they changed the course of the ship at random, and in thirty minutes run her on to the ledge which the Captain supposed to be not less than twenty-five miles distant.

First Officer Hillers was close questioned as to why no soundings were taken when there was doubt as to the position of the vessel, but he could give no satisfactory answer; all that he could say was that the captain did not like to hear suggestions from his subordinate officers. The first article in the code of instructions issued by the Eagle Steamship Company, which expressly enjoins the taking of soundings in foggy weather, was read to the witness, but he said that these instructions were for the captain, and not for the other officers. In continuation developed the fact that the course of the vessel had been changed, without any well-defined idea on the part of the captain as to where she was going or what effect the turning of the helm would have. He did not know that the current set across the Channel, and that when he allowed the degrees that the current carrying the vessel in a particular direction, the current was actually taking her in a precisely opposite direction, and the allowance which he made only increased the danger.

Another matter inquired into was the launching of the boats after the Schiller struck the ledge. There were enough boats to carry every person on board, but only one was successfully launched. General Sherman in his "Memoirs," gives an account of the wreck of a ship on which he was a passenger, on a ledge that makes from Baulina's Bay, not far from San Francisco. The disaster was similar in almost every incident to that which overtook the Schiller. A dense fog prevailed on the California coast, and the Captain was running by dead reckoning. The stock of coal had been exhausted, and the fireman had tossed sundry inflammable materials into the furnace, which greatly accelerated the speed, a fact which the Captain did not note in his calculations. The result was that he ran past San Francisco Bay without knowing it, and struck on a ledge eighteen miles to the north. If there had been a rush for the boats and a reckless cutting of the ropes by frantic men, as was the case when the Schiller struck, all on board would have been lost; but the Captain was a man of nerve; he quieted the passengers, controlled his crew, launched the boats, sent off the women and the "worst scared of the men" first, and by repeated trips across a mile of rough sea, saved every soul on board.

Officer Hillers tells a very different story as to the manner in which the Schiller's boats were dropped into the sea. There were eight boats all placed abaft the bridge, four on each side of the ship, and all swinging on davits. Six of the boats were constructed to hold from eighty to eighty-five men each, in fine weather, and the other two hold about forty each. They were all built as life-boats, even the smaller ones known as gigs. The first boat launched was that known as No. 5—the second on the stern on the starboard side. A great number of people entered, and a heavy sea, lifting her up, unhooked the lines of the after part, precipitating most of the occupants into the water. One of the sailors ultimately cut her adrift, and she floated away. The only boat successfully launched was one of the small gigs; the others were washed out of the davits. Each boat had an officer assigned to it. The officer to the boat which was successfully lowered was the boatswain, Jansen. The witness himself was assigned to boat No. 1, but that was washed away, and he was saved by fishing boat in the morning. The second officer was picked up by the boat commanded by Jansen, and one of the boats, No. 8, was washed ashore the next morning with no one in it.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks "the spectacle of Allen and Carr on a rag and whisky platform surpasses in the grotesque anything heretofore seen in Ohio." It solemnly adds: "The victorious career of the Democratic party, continued for more than a year, and which until yesterday warranted anticipation of the possession of all the high places in the nation as fast as the popular verdict could be pronounced, stops here."

THE WIFE OF MY YOUTH.

The yellow light of day is spent,
And fading into gray;
And creeping shadows, silently,
Lengthen about my way.

A dampness gathers on the air,
And through my frame it sends
A chill that's coldest at my heart—
I know what it portends.

I know what lieth just beyond;
My failing eye discerns
The dim, mysterious vale, from which
No traveler returns.

I do not shrink, I do not fear;
I know that this must be;
The evening and the silent night
Bring welcome rest to me.

Yet 'twas not thus, alone, I thought
The hillside to descend;
But hand in hand to journey down
With a devoted friend.

I hoped her presence would beguile
The sadness of the way,
And make as pleasant as the morn
The evening shadows gray.

But hers is not the voice I hear,
Is not the face I see,
When she that bears my name draws near
To talk or walk with me.

Ah, me! 'tis not her love I need,
'Tis not for her I sigh,
As, wearily and drearily,
I journey down to die.

Oh, Thou that from the hill's high top
Didst in my sight ascend,
Leaving me desolate I return,
And cheer my journey's end.

My life's best love, my heart's desire!
All other loves grow cold,
As round my head and round my heart
The mists and shadows fold.

To thee, to thee I turn again,
With all my early truth;
Years not thy soul to answer thine,
Wife of my happy youth?

I miss thee more and more, as down,
With feeble steps and slow,
An old, a sad, a weary man,
Unto my grave I go.

AUGUSTA MOORE, *in N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE RECENT STRIKE.

One of the Leaders Regards the Situation with Melancholy.

[From the Pottsville Journal, June 21st.]

To the M. & L. B. A. of Schuylkill county—BROTHERS: What I have feared ever since the Hyde Park men in April refused to come out and share with us the burdens of the suspension is upon us at last. We are beaten—forced by the unrelenting necessities of our wives and little ones to accept terms which, as we have already told the Coal Exchange and the public, we could never under any other circumstances have been forced to accept. It is not part of brave men, however, to be cast down, no matter how unfortunate may appear the situation of the present or how gloomy the prospects of the future. I hope, therefore, that you will be of good cheer, that you will deliberate carefully as to what shall next be done, that you do nothing in haste which you may have cause to repent at leisure. I will not at this time urge upon you the advisability of sticking to the good ship Union. My traducers and yours deride the Union and will caution you against it, or at least against its so-called "leaders," and it is better, therefore that you should decide upon the course to be pursued in the future without being duly influenced by solicitations from me. All I ask you is that you comport yourselves as becoming true men, who, though in battle over-matched, have no reason to be ashamed of the cause which under the pressure of an infamous conspiracy, aided by an unprecedented array of adverse circumstances, is for the nonce under a cloud. I shall call a meeting of the Executive Board, when I hope all the districts will be as usual represented, and by delegates prepared to speak freely and fearlessly the will of their constituencies.

Fraternally, JOHN F. WELSH.

Growing Parsley in Beds of Manure.

In many places parsley is difficult to cultivate. In some situations the seeds will not germinate, and in others the young seedlings wither and die immediately after they come above ground. This used to be the way in which it behaved in the kitchen garden at Drumlanrig, and for years parsley there was scarce. Mr. Thomson has, however, entirely overcome the difficulty. After trying it in various ways and positions, he now grows it in beds made up wholly of rotten leaves and strong manure. Thus circumstanced it grows to perfection, and I lately saw there a large plantation of it in excellent condition. The roots mainly freely in the manure and the plants become so strong and vigorous as to defy all attacks of insects which formerly proved so destructive to it. The manure, too, does not soon become exhausted or need renewing; but if it did, the fine crops obtained from it would soon repay all trouble bestowed in that direction.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.86
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. And if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Cushing Mottes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jardeniers and Bronze Tables.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
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THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apj:p57

1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.
The Chorus Choir,
By DR. EBEN TOURJEE.
A new book of sterling merit, for the use of Musical Societies and "Chorus Choirs," which are now becoming quite common. 200 pages, and about 100 pieces. Price $2. Per doz, $18.

Loreley. An Unfinished Opera by Mendelssohn. 60 cents. Per doz, $5.40.
A beautiful fragment, which, however, is complete in itself.

How shall I Teach?" or Hints to Teachers.
A pamphlet by Dr. Lowell Mason, with a concise description of his mode of instruction. Much sought for. 30 cents.

First Walpurgis Night. Mendelssohn.
Cloth $1.25. Boards $1. Paper 50 cents. For Musical Societies.

Curtis and Behr's New Method for Zither. $1.50.
The Zither is an instrument like a guitar, but much more powerful, and well worth learning. Sold by all music dealers. Sent, post-free, for retail price.

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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, June 23
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS!
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF
Early Season's Prices.
Our thanks are but justly due to the Public for their very liberal patronage received during the present season, as it has resulted in the same steady increase of business (despite the common complaint of dull times) that season after season of the many years of our past business intercourse has shown. This steady, active business that the public has built up for us, keeps our stock always
New, Fresh and Attractive,
And enables us to secure for our customers the many bargains offered in Dress Goods in the Eastern markets as the season draws to a close. We are now offering
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Just bought, in many cases at one-half the prices they were a few weeks since.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 25 cents.
At 18 3-4c and 25c,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 37½c and 50c.
At 37 1-2c and 50c,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 75c and $1.
EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE IN
Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Delleges, Poplins and Mohairs,
Plaid Dress Goods, great variety.
Pongees and Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Fine Dress Goods.
Dress Linens and Wash Fabrics.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Mohair Alpacas.
Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Colored and Striped Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods.
All offered at the lowest possible prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have Open Full Lines of
THIN GAUZE
AND
Gossamer
VESTS & DRAWERS
In all Sizes and Grades for
Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,
AT
Lowest Prices.
RETAIL STORES.
GOLD-EN LINES FOR YOU
ONLY 98c for 2 Button Kid Gloves.
ONLY 25c for Silk Sandal Wood Fan.
UMBRELLAS for Sun and Rain.
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RIBBONS for Sashes, 10c per yard.
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SUMMER Undershirts, Men or Women, 48c.
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SILK Dress Pattern, 20 yards for $20.80.
SILK Sash, Balleygan Hose, 39c.
BOOTH, Hair and Clothes Brushes.
TOWELS, Linen, 2 for 25c.
ENGLISH Thread Dusting Mitts, 48c.
ENGLISH 9 Hose, 3 pair for 50c.
MEN'S Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.
MOROCCO Belts, 24c, worth 50c.
Seven-Inch Black Sash Ribbons, 49c.
Brown and Drab Sash Ribbons.
FANS. FANS. FANS.
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

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Will open for the reception of guests July 1st. Eight Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Address,
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,
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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, AT CRESSON SPRINGS.—This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements in Buildings and grounds since last season. Several Cottages to rent for the season. For further particulars address, at either of the following places, the Proprietors, G. W. MULLIN & CO.: Cresson

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Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 24, 1875.

A quiet and not remarkable day yesterday, was experienced at the banks. There was but a moderate volume of business transacted, and this was such as formed chiefly counter business. It is not probable that this situation will be changed till July 1. A good many conservative bankers and capitalists in this city and elsewhere, who are acknowledged advocates of specie resumption some time and by some means, are beginning to admit that a rise of twenty or thirty per cent. in the price of gold would be the best thing that could happen now—we know of prominent instances where there has evidently been a change of opinion on this point in the last month or two; they acknowledge that there is a necessity by some means of escape for debtors from having to pay debts that have increased in value (by the decline of gold) by the sacrifice of property and commodities at the present low prices, and the prospective lower prices, if the present depression of trade and industry continues. A rise of twenty-five or thirty per cent. in the price of gold would be a reduction in the value of debts, which would enable the debtors to pay them without becoming bankrupt, whereas, in the present tendency of affairs, thousands of men who a year ago were considered out of danger are steadily becoming more and more involved. In spite of the continued reports of the various commercial agencies, that "the volume of outstanding mercantile indebtedness is steadily being reduced," it is apparent that more and more mercantile men are losing their capital and approaching the verge of bankruptcy. The expense of doing business and the shrinkage in the value of goods and commodities in the stagnation of trade will eat up the merchant's or manufacturer's capital even if he owes no debts at all.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117¾	5-20's 1867	121¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	126	" 1868—coupons	121¾
5-20's 1862	117¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1864	118¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	122¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
1865 new	122½	10-40's—coupons	119¾

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Cen	103	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	13½	Union Pacific	73½
L. S.	101¾	Toledo & Wabash	7
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	130
St. Paul	33	Adams Express	93½
Do. Pref	54½	American Express	56
Michigan Southern	62	U. S. Express	45
Do. Central	63½	W., Fargo & Co.	87
North Western Con	38¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	62¾	Fort Wayne	99
Rock Island	103	Hannibal & St. Jo.	7
Cleve. & Pitts	99¼	Panama	129
Pacific Mail	39⅜	Iron Mountain	
Western Union Tel	87		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	56	Cen. Trans	
Reading (S)	55¼	Empire Do	
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	129	A.V.R. R. 7-30 (S)	96½
W. Creek (B)	9¼	P.C. & St. L. 7's (S)	77½
Lehigh Valley (S)	61¼		

NEW YORK, June 23, 1875.

Money was easy at 2a3, closing at the lower figure; prime mercantile paper 3½a5. Sterling was steady for sixty days at 486¼a486¾, and strong for sight at 489¼a490. The customs receipts were $139,000. Gold opened at 117¼, and closed at 117¾. The borrowing and carrying rates were 1a2. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $40,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Government and railroad bonds are firm. State bonds are quiet and strong.

The stock market was strong and higher, the advance ranging from ½ to 2¾ per cent. Pacific mail was the leading feature, opening at 37, declining to 36¾, and later rising to 39½. The transactions in the stock were large and attended with considerable animation. Lake Shore rose from 69½ to 69¾. Western Union from 72¾ to 73¾. St. Paul from 32¾ to 33, Northwest from 37¾ to 37¾, and Union Pacific from 73¼ to 74. At the second call the market was strong at the highest point.

The Pacific Mail Steamship directors this morning authorized their London agent to sign a contract with the Colonial Government of Australia for mail service between San Francisco and Australia. The Pacific Mail Company will receive about £91,000 sterling per annum for the service, a large portion of which will be net profit to the company. The strength in Pacific Mail was due to the above statement and the publication of the fact that the earnings of the company under the new management have largely increased, showing a gain of 39 per cent. for 1874.

Stocks were strong and higher in closing dealings, with a buoyant feeling in some shares. Pacific Mail led the market both in point of activity and buoyancy, rising to 39¾. The stock was scarce for delivery to-day, and as high as 1-32 was paid for the use of it. Lake Shore was very strong and closed at 62, the highest point of the day. New York Central advanced to 103, an improvement of 1 per cent. over the opening price. Union Pacific rose to 74, and closed at a slight reaction. Western Union advanced to 74, St. Paul to 33, Northwest to 38¾, and Erie to 13¾. Rock Island sold at 103, against 102¾ at the close yesterday. C. C. & I. C. advanced from 4 to 4¾. Investment shares were strong.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 231,000 shares, of which 99,600 were Western Union, 7,000 Northwest, 5,500 Erie, and 60,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 126; 5-20s of '62, 118; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 122¾; do of '65, new, 123½; do of '67, 125¾; do of '68, 124½; 10-40s, 119¾; new 5s, 118¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 103; Tennessee old, 47; do new, 46¾; Virginia new, 37¾; do old, 38; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 62¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73½; Quicksilver, 16¼; Adams Express, 93¼; Wells & Fargo, 78; American Express, 56; United States Express, 45; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 13¾; Erie, preferred, 19¾; Harlem, 130; Harlem, preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 66½; Lake Shore, 69¾; North Western, common, 38¾; do preferred, 49¾; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 110; St Paul, 33; St. Paul, preferred, 54¾; Toledo & Wabash, 7; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, ex-div., 97½; Terre Haute, 4; Terre Haute, preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 102; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 99; Burling & Quincy, 113; Lake Shore, 61½; C. C. & I. C., 4¾; Illinois Central, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23; Union Pacific, 73½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 105½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½.

LONDON, June 23—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 93¾; account, 93 7-16; 5-20s, '65, 104½; do '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 108¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 11½; do preferred, 22.

PARIS, June 23.—Rentes 64f 32½c.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

Exports From The Seaboard.

The following were the exports from the three leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending June 19,	Week ending June 12,	Week ending June 20, 1874.
Flour, bbls	35,180	45,952	77,263
Wheat, bu	1,226,000	2,324,000	1,970,014
Corn, bu	136,000	197,087	1,658,000
Rye, bu		8,200	19,486
Pork, bbls	3,723	2,600	1,784
Lard, lbs	2,477,735	1,784,971	3,482,233
Bacon, lbs	2,024,556	2,622,400	6,589,604

*From seven points. †From four points.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Bar Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Dilworth P & Co	6	Nimick & Co	1
Total			7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co	11	Nimick & Co	5
Byers McC & Co	1		
Total			29

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & L. S	2	Rees & Wo	1
W Clark & Co	1	Maloney & L Iron	1
Shoenberger & Co	2		
Total			7

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	10	Laughlin & Co	5
Byers & Co	1	Carnegie Bros	1
Byers McC & Co	1		
Total			18

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets continue very dull, with but little prospect at this writing of an early improvement; our merchants and manufacturers as well complain that in addition to business being dull that it is unsatisfactory, that in consequence of a steady shrinkage in values, there has been little or no margin for profit recently.

APPLES—Sales of green at $2@5 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—40@55c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market is reported quiet but steady at $1.85@1.90 for mediums, and $1.95@2.00 for navies.

BUTTER—We have to report a continued dull market, as the supply is considerably in excess of the demand, and but for the fact that there has been considerable shipped to New York on consignment within the past week, the market would be worse than it is. Prime to choice sold packed, 13 to 15c; do. roll, 18 to 20c. Commission men all report a large falling off in the demand, which is owing to the fact that storekeepers are now being supplied by peddlers.

CHEESE—The market, as noted in our last report, has stiffened up very considerably, and while as yet there has been no quotable advance, the demand has improved, and the feeling is gaining ground that the lowest notch has at last been reached. Prime Ohio Factory, 10¼@11c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; Apples, 7¼@8¾. Peaches, (halves) 10¾@11.

EGGS—The general tone of the market is weaker, and while 19@20c were generally regarded as the ruling quotations, some dealers quoted down to 18c. The supply is not large, but the consumption appears to be falling off.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.75@6.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesota bakers' flour; winter, $6.25@6.50 for red and $6.75@7 for amber and white. Rye flour, $6@6.25.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, and devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made in these columns. The demand for everything in this line continues light, while as regards prices there have been no recent changes.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅞	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Ex C Dem. Yellow	10¼@10¾
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	6¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8½@9¾

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted loose	26¾
Rio Prime	22 @23	R. Java, ½pkgs	40
Rio Fancy	24 @25	R. Java loose	39¾
R. Rio, ½ pkgs	27		

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7¾@8	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8½@9		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	80@35	New Orleans	75@90
Havana	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue dull, but it is hoped that there will soon be an improvement in the demand, as there has been very meagre receipts recently, it is evident that the stocks in the hands of retailers and consumers must be light. Wheat continues quiet and nominally unchanged; Penna and Ohio red, $1.25 to $1.30; do. amber and white, 3 to 5 cents additional. The Oat market is weak, as compared with the advices from Chicago, but prices remain about as last quoted; mixed, 46 to 47; white, 48 to 49. Corn is dull, and those who have it in the elevator are anxious to sell, being apprehensive of it heating. Ear quotable, on track, at 73 to 75, and shelled, free in elevator, at 73 to 75, according to quality. Rye is quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Baled is quoted at $20 to $23 per ton on track, for common to prime timothy.

POTATOES—Selling, in a jobbing way, from store, at $1 to $1.10 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand, and a better feeling is manifested in consequence of the improved character of the advices from the west. We quote:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	13½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10½	Lard-Prime in tierces	13
Plain Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	14½
Dried Beef, Ex S. C.	15	Do., in ½ bbls	15½
Beef Tongues	30	Do., in kit's	15½
Sugar cured, old	15½	Do., in ½ bbls	16
Corned Shoulders	9¾	Do., in ½ bbls	16½
Clear Ribs	13¾	Do., in ½ pails	18
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., ½ Do	17½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.00	Do., ½ Do	17½
Miner's Lard Oil		Carbon Oil	11¾
Family Lard	11 @12	Chow-Chow	10

Family Pork, 24 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs..... $20.50
Short Mess Pork, 42 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs..... 20.00

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 65@75c ₱ pair, as to condit on and size.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾ @3c for good mixed, woolen ¼c @ 3c.

TALLOW—Easier; 5c for country, and 8¼@8¾c for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 23, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	109 cars.	4 cars.	84 cars.	20 cars.
Monday	36 "	36 "	25 "	5 "
Tuesday	4 "	43 "	8 "	42 "
Wednesday	31 "	59 "	10 "	27 "
Total	189 "	183 "	125 "	94 "
Same time last week	133 "	123 "	91 "	72 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants, at the sale of Live Stock, at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, report as follows:

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, continue to increase, especially of local stock, 183 cars from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, against 123 cars same time last week, and 75 cars preceding that again, or an increase of over one hundred per cent. Within two weeks the great proportion of the increase has been of grass cattle from Texas and other adjoining states, and the consequence is that while stock of this character has declined from ¼@½c per lb. for choice varieties of last week, the better prime corn-fed cattle has not been more than a ¼@ ½c. This is accounted for by the fact that there has been a largely increased supply of the former, while the receipts of the latter have scarcely been in large as this time last year, the time in question the run of through cattle also keeps up, most of those have been of through Texas and Cherokees. This class of cattle have a direct damaging influence upon the market for common and medium natives, and caused a further decline for such, as compared with last week, of from 30 to 50 cents per cwt. Fortunately there was a very full attendance of country buyers, upon whom we are dependent mainly to take the common and medium grades; hence the most of the offerings of this character have been disposed of, and all that remain have been sent forward in first hands. Prime corn-fed cattle are also lower, 20 to 25 cents per cwt, as compared with the date of our last report. Sales up until noon to-day 1,649 head against 1,656 same time last week.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400@1,500 steers	6.75@7.00
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	6.50@6.62
Good 1,050@1,150 steers	6.25@6.25
Through Texas and Cherokees	3.00@4.50
Rough cows, bulls, etc	3.50@4.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals thus far have been heavy, 94 cars from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, against 72 cars the same time last week, and 41 cars the week preceding that again; with a heavy supply of sheep and scarcely an average demand, prices have declined from ¼ to ½ of a cent ₱ lb, and the market, taken all in all, the worst sellers have experienced this season. At the present writing the pens are full, and the indications are that a large number will have to be shipped on in first hands, as the most of the buyers are supplied, and there is but little or no other recourse. Five cents was generally regarded as the top of the market for prime 100 lb averages, against 5¾@5½ at the date of our last report.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95@100 lbs	4.75@5.00
Prime 85@90 lbs	4.25@4.50
Good 75@80 lbs	3.75@4.00
Common 70@75 lbs	3.00@3.25
Indianas, as per quality	3.00@4.50
Lambs, 50@60 lbs	5.00@6.50

HOGS.

The run was heavy on Sunday, but since then, as will be seen, it has been light, and this, taken in connection with a slight advance in Chicago, has imparted a little more tone to the market, although there has not been much change in prices. Furthermore, there has been a reaction in the product within the past week; Lard, New York and means of all kinds are better, and this, of course, has not been without its effect in stimulating the market for hogs; however, the outlook at the present writing is not warrant us in predicting any very decided advance, and if the market holds its own, we think the expectations of the trade generally will be realized. There appears to be a gradual shrinkage going on in values, and hogs are not likely to be an exception; or, in other words, it is our opinion that in the present condition of affairs to expect any marked improvement is folly. Yorkers are nominally quoted at 7¾ to 7¾; Philadelphia hogs, 7.50 to 7.60; no Baltimore hogs selling; Roughs, 5½ to 6c.

Following will be affected to-day by the local packing bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds cost of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft asked for. We do not engage in no speculations. Commissions $10 per car.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Indiana.

ENSIGN NEWTON, after an absence of several weeks, has returned and is on active duty again.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

TEXAS CATTLE.

Of the trade in Texas cattle at Chicago during the week ending with Friday last the *Live Stock Reporter* remarks: "The receipts of Texan and Cherokee cattle during the week plainly indicate that the summer season of 1875 has fairly and fully opened. The general quality of the thirteen cattle thus far received has never been better, and rarely, if ever, as good, owing to the comparatively mild winter and favorable spring experienced in Texas, and the forward condition of the pastures as compared with those in Northern States. With the increase in the supply during the past two or three weeks, there has been a corresponding increase also in the demand. There are now no prejudices to overcome; these have all been fairly met and disposed of. Texan or Cherokee cattle, as native, sell on their merits, just as native do, and often, we believe, yield better margins. Our trade hitherto, and especially that of the past week, shows clearly the course shippers must take if they wish to sustain the market and avoid losses. Where cattle have been in good flesh or fat, they have been in steady and good demand, and just in proportion as these conditions have not been complied with, sales have been slow and prices weak, irregular and steadily declining."

Wheat Crop Prospects.

The wheat harvest is progressing under the most favorable auspices on the Pacific slope, and it is estimated that while some sections will promise a lighter yield than last year, the increased area of the crop will probably balance this loss.

In some sections of the West and Northwest local damages have been sustained from destructive storms.

The European prospects continue favorable, with the exception of a portion of France, in which the crop has been so much injured as to cause an advance in the Paris market.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

There is at present only a moderate demand, and this for animals for home use. Sales in the fifth street auctions for the past week footed up 440 head, against an equal number for the preceding week. There were no shipments. Fancy drivers are selling well. General prices remain: Plugs, $20@40; common work, $30@85; common drivers, $50@80; medium drivers, $90@120; street car, $80@110; Boston chunks, $80@150; good harness horses for home use, $150@250; extra harness horses, $100@ 200; heavy draft, $150, $200 and $300. In the mule market prices are as follows: Fourteen hands, $75 to $90; fifteen hands, $110 to $135; sixteen hands, $150 to $175.—*Commercial.*

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton firm at 15⅜@ 15⅝c; futures closed firm, with sales of 28,200 bales: June 15 1-16@15⅛c; July 15 5-32@15⅜c; December 14 11-16@14⅞c; January 14⅝@14 29-32c; February 15 1-16@15 3-32c; August 15⅝@15 9-32c; September 15⅛@15 5-32c; October 14 11-16@ 14 27-32c; November 14 11-16@14 23-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 728 bales; quotations unchanged; net receipts; stock 49,446 bales; unsold last evening 27,166; on shipboard 22,000.

Wool.

BOSTON, June 23.—Wool is unchanged. The demand is steady, but moderate. The only grades of wool wanted in the interior are medium fleeces and combing and delaine fleeces, but manufacturers are not now so anxious to secure them as a few weeks ago. Supplies of all kinds are near at hand. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 50@56c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 47@50c; unwashed combing and delaine, including new Kentucky, 43@47c; super and X pulled wools quiet at 38@57c.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers. Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hours—ft.	Dir'n of Current	State of Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	14	11 —2	1	SW	Clear.
Reduit, Iowa	10	1 —1	8	Clear.	
La Crosse, Wis	4	6 —1	SE	Cloudy.	
Leavenworth	14	11 —1	S	Fair.	
Louisville, Ky	7	10 +2	SE	Fair.	
Memphis, Tenn	17	5 +8	SW	Clear.	
Omaha, Neb	13	+8	SW	Fair.	
Pittsburgh	2	11 —1	W	Fair.	
St. Louis, Mo	23	4 —1	S	Fair.	
St. Paul, Minn	8	—2	NE	Lt Rain.	
Vicksburg, Miss	26	5 —3	SW	Fair.	

GEO. H. ROHR,
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was thirty-five inches, a decline of four inches during the twenty-four hours ending at that time. Cloudy and hot, with indications favorable for more rain.

There were no arrivals from below, and there are no boats due for several days.

THE Fannie Tatum arrived at Cincinnati yesterday.

THE Ashland is again loading at Cincinnati for Pittsburgh.

THE C. B. Church is on her way from St. Louis with a load of iron ore.

THE towboat J. N. Camden is repairing her machinery at Cincinnati.

GALLIPOLIS collected $1,193.51 wharfage for the quarter ending June 1st.

THE Mallie Bagon is being painted and fitted up at Wheeling for the Parkersburg trade.

THE towboats John Gilmore and J. N. Phillips are laid up at Marietta, waiting for water.

THERE was no insurance on the Skillinger in Pittsburgh offices; but in Wheeling and Cincinnati.

THE Monongahela was reported rising at Rice's Landing yesterday, and the Allegheny falling at Oil City.

MR. WM. OLIVER, of the well-known coal firm of Neel & Oliver, died at his residence in Mifflin township yesterday, in the 53d year of his age.

THERE was not a single boat in port yesterday after the departure of the Exchange, excepting those laid up, and the wharf presented a very dreary appearance.

THE Exchange departed for Cincinnati about 2 P. M., with all the freight she could take and a fair number of passengers. She left here drawing about 31 inches. Dilworth, Porter & Co. had charge.

THE R. W. Skillinger, burnt on Monday night, at Cincinnati, was owned by Captain J. T. Russell, commander, and Y. Dalzell and Edward Robertson, of Wheeling, was valued at $12,000, and insured as follows:

Eureka, Cincinnati	$2,500
Farmers, Cincinnati	2,000
Etna, Hartford	2,500
Peabody, Wheeling	2,000
Total	$9,500

A. M. SHOEMAKER, of Indianapolis, wants to buy the Strangers' Home, on the levee, and lease the city property in front of it, to remodel the home for a good hotel and build a splendid park in front of it. He would want to spend $30,000 in this way, besides making a much needed improvement on the levee, and would commence the work, but now the city "hog like" wants him to rent it for fifty years, spend his money and then give it back to the city for nothing, which, of course, Mr. Shoemaker ain't going to do. This is just like Louisville. In fact, she never did know how to look after her own interests. Here's a man wants to come to our city, make a big improvement, spend lots of money, and Louisville invites him to come, then turns around and kicks him out of town.—*Courier-Journal.*

A ST. LOUIS dispatch of June 22, says:—The Jno. M. Chambers, which arrived from Fort Rice, reports the Missouri rising fast from Jefferson City down. The Chambers left Jefferson City on her per Missouri dull. The iron snagboat, John N. Macomb, returned from the Missouri yesterday, after stores and fuel, and returns to-morrow. All is dull man until September. She has taken out over six hundred snags since last spring. Two boats would keep the river clear of snags between St. Louis and Fort Benton, Business fair. The Shippers' Own failed to get any cargo, and left for the Ohio light. There is no iron ore offering. Capt. John N. Bofinger arrived from the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday, and gives encouraging accounts of Captain Eads' prospect. He thinks that the jetties will have produced all that is claimed for them inside of a year.

(For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.)

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car lumber Heath & S; 1 do A. S Russell; 1 box scales Fairbanks M & Co; 1 box mdse Reymer Bro; 13 bbls cullett W McCully & Co, 1 car lumber Slack & S; 8 bdls rakes Logan G & Co; 21 do Whitmore & Co; 2 do chairs W B McIlvaine; 1 case tobacco R & W Jones; 14 bbls oil Burdett, Burdtes; & Co; 25 box starch Wm Cooper & Co; 85 pkgs fish Jewett & S; 5 do do Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 bbls flour Schomaker & Co; 4 bdls shafts J W Moore; 4 car lime Wm Yeaker; 1 car oats S T Farley; 1 do W G Miller; 30 bbls oil P McDonald; 16 do do C H Lewis; 85 sks oats F Schleide; 1 do do James Marshall & Co; 26 chairs Dauler & Son; 1 car lumber Wm Wilson; 12 bales H Herget; 4 bbls vinegar & apples John White Jr & Son; 4 tubs butter 1 cask eggs 1 firkin beans Voigt M & Co; 2 tubs cheese J Walsh; 39 sks oats P H Bell & Son; 32 bbls flour Byers & Co; 50 do do Wm Dilworth & Co; 2 bbls pickles Heinz N & Co; lot furniture Rothman & Co; 1 box eggs 4 barrels do W H Clark; 9 cases 4 bbls do J J Hill & Co; 7 cks beer J C Buffum.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—25 bbls potatoes H M Caldwell & Co; 24 sacks oats Carson; 1 box tobacco Landis & B; 13 bdls oil M S Bell; 1 box mdse Wm Gilmore and E Schmidt; 1 car John Kaiser; 12 bags feathers G A Marting; 35 bbls potatoes H P Bell & Son; 32 bbls oil Burdett & Co; 10 do Caskey R & Co; 10 sks scraps Wm Phaenix & Son; 4 pkgs fish Wm Cooper & Co; 100 sks oats Jas Marshall & Co; 1 car ry & H; 20 cks lead Penna Lead Co; 1 b rim N Baird; 5 bbls whisky Mohr & M; 24 trcs bacon E H Myers & Co; 23 bales cotton Kaufmann & Co; 1 car hay L G Graff & Co; 1 do C H Stuchfield; 1 do corn in sacks Keil & R; 21 cm o barrels National Oil Works, 8 sks g scraps W P Fuscomb; 1 car lot tobacco J Wilson & Son; 150 tres hams J F Hamm & Co; 10 do meat J Bombach Jr; 20 do meat W & C Zoller.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—37 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 74 do D N Y & C & C Co; 20 do Sable Coal Co; 4 do hay Robert Wright; 1 do Scott & G; 1 do Jos Graham; 1 do H J McCracken & Bro; 1 do O H Alberton; 1 do Beckert & G; 1 do hay J S Hinchman; 2 do bark J S Hinchman; 1 do Facenda & Son; 1 do J Brown; 7 do lumber W B Barton; 4 do Bryant & H; 1 do Ford & M; 4 do stone Shoenberger & Co; 2

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once.

HOME NEWS.

Subscribers to the GAZETTE, residing in Youngstown, Ohio, will hereafter be served by Mr. P. S. McBride, who is our regularly accredited agent and with whom, parties desiring the DAILY or WEEKLY GAZETTE, will please leave their orders.

On account of the failing health of Mr. M. G. Anderson, subscribers to the GAZETTE in East Liberty will be supplied by Mr. L. Harvey, whose agency expires from June 14. Mr. Harvey is an energetic and faithful man, and will deliver the GAZETTE early and regularly, and to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their orders.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Watch Stolen

About noon yesterday some person entered the saloon of Jacob Dauneh, at the corner of Beaver avenue and Locust street, Allegheny, while the proprietor was at his dinner, and stole a silver watch and chain.

To be Sworn In.

The new Infantry Company organized in Allegheny, the Allegheny City Guards, will be sworn in at Knapp's battery armory on Friday evening. They will then proceed to elect their officers.

A Tasty Company.

The Columbia Engine Company of Allegheny take great pride in their new house and new machinery, and keep everything in tip top order. Yesterday they received a lot of flowering plants from Mr. Harper, Superintendent of the Parks, and they proceeded to fill a number of large boxes with earth and set the plants in them, and also made several hanging baskets and filled them with plants, and then got a lot of gold fish and fixed up a very nice aquarium. They are fixing their house up very prettily.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. William Oliver, which took place at the family residence in Mifflin township, about four o'clock yesterday morning, will be learned with feelings of regret and sorrow by his many friends. The deceased was a large coal dealer, and up to within six months of his death, had been actively engaged in business. For some time he had been a sufferer from an affection of the heart and kidneys. His death, though not unexpected, will be regretted by a large circle of friends, who will remember with admiration his many virtues and Christian graces which stood out boldly in his pure life. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Mortuary Record

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports forty-two deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last, as follows: Accident by burn, 1; asthma, 1; cholera infantum, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebro spinal fever, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; enteritis, 3; erysipelas, 1; scarlet fever, 3; heart disease, 2; valvular disease, 2; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; heart clot, 1; marasmus, 4; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, 3; metro-peritonitis, 2; pneumonitis, 3; whooping cough, 1. Under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80, 1. Married, 12; single, 29, and widowers 1. Males, 23; females, 19. White, 40; colored, 2.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monongahela Insurance Company, called June 21, 1875, to take action relative to the death of Mr. John McDevitt, their fellow member and Vice President of the Company, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the removal by death of Mr. John McDevitt, the city has lost a most useful and efficient citizen, an honorable gentleman, and one whose many services will long be remembered by the community.

Resolved, That the Board has lost one of its ablest and most active members, in whose sound judgment and business experience it could confidently rely in the management of its affairs.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their affliction, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the company and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN CLEANEY, Secretary. W. A. CALDWELL, President.

Struck by a Train

Shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning a lady named Miss Margaret Moore made a very narrow escape from being killed on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. track, in Allegheny. At the time mentioned, she started to walk across the track, a short distance below the outer depot, and as she is rather hard of hearing, did not hear the Erie express, which was approaching, and as she wore a sun-bonnet she did not see it, and the flag pole in the front part of the locomotive struck her on the head and knocked her down, but fortunately it was at the side of the track. She was getting up when she was struck by the steps on one of the cars and knocked down again. She was helped to her home on Cedar avenue and Dr. Buchanan summoned, who found several severe bruises on her head and shoulder, but no bones were broken. If she had been one step farther on the track she would have been killed.

Robbers Busy in Allegheny.

A couple of burglars entered the residence of Mr. John Stacy, No. 181 Rebecca street, Allegheny, at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Stacy was awakened and caught one of them, but the companion came to the rescue and struck Mr. Stacy on the head with a heavy billy, rendering him partially unconscious, and inflicting a wound from which the blood flowed freely. The burglars then escaped. An information has been made, but thus far there is no clue to the perpetrators.

Yesterday morning a bold rascal entered the house of Mrs. Catharine Weiss, on Spring Garden avenue, and pretending to be in distress, asked for help. She recognized him as John Luckhoopt, who had once been in her employ, and help was refused. He became angry at the refusal and threw her to the floor. She escaped from him and fled to another room. He then ransacked the place and took from a cupboard $200 in green back, with which he disappeared. An information has been made against him, and an officer is on his track.

SERIOUS OFFENSE.

A Young Girl Assaulted—The Assailant Captured.

Great excitement was created yesterday on the South Side, in the vicinity of the Tenth street bridge, by an assault which was committed upon a young girl. The victim was Miss Davis, about fifteen years of age, who was carrying dinner to her brothers, who work in the mill near at hand. She had almost reached the mill, and was walking along the wharf—the road being somewhat unfrequented, except by the mill hands—when she was assaulted by a man, who knocked her down and fearfully abused her. The man then fled and took a skiff to cross the river. The girl at once notified her brothers, who were in the mill, of what had transpired, and they started in pursuit. They procured a skiff, and with a police officer, overhauled the fugitive about the middle of the river. He surrendered, and was brought to the shore. When taken before Aldermon Donley he gave his name as John Walters, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The people were very much incensed, and for a time it was feared that he would be summarily dealt with, but wiser counsel prevailed.

If warm weather ever comes in earnest people will want ice cream with that, they will find that the Cocoanut Drops, Macaroons and Lady Fingers, made by S. S. Marvin & Co., are the best and cheapest they can buy.

Fire Works

in great profusion at No. 51 Smithfield street.

NATION TRUST CO. COMPROMISE.

Important Session of the Finance Committee Yesterday Afternoon—Propositions for the Relief of the Stockholders Submitted—An Agreement to Surrender Prospective Interest, Add Accrued Interest to the Principal and Grant an Extension.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the City Controller's office, for the purpose of considering a compromise proposition from the attorneys for the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company. The session was well attended and resulted in an agreement to recommend to Councils a compromise which will relieve the stockholders from much of the difficulty in which they are now entangled. The subject was opened by a speech from Mr. Schoyer, attorney for some of the stockholders, who recited the troubles with which they are now contending and said that unless a helping hand is extended them they must necessarily go under; be ruined themselves, their numerous employees thrown out of work and disaster brought upon many others.

FROM THE STOCKHOLDERS.

In behalf of his clients he submitted the following, which he hoped would prove acceptable to the committee:

Proposition in Behalf of the Stockholders of the Nation Trust Company:

1st. That the bonds and mortgages now held by James Veech, Trustee, shall be taken as payment to the amount of their face, and that the payment of said bonds and mortgages shall be extended, without interest, for one, two, three and four years, from July 1, 1875.

2d. That the assets in the hands of John H. Bailey, Receiver, shall also be taken as payment, as of the date of July 1, 1875, at a value to be fixed by appraisers to be named by the Finance Committee of the City Councils.

3d. That the balance of the entire indebtedness shall be funded, without interest, in bonds and mortgages, at one, two, three and four years, without interest. The persons giving such bonds and mortgages to be responsible only for the payment of their own obligations and to be entitled to be subrogated to the claims of creditors as against the other members of the firm; said bonds and mortgages to be made to ——— Trustee; and any of said mortgagees to have the right to anticipate payment of their obligations in whole or in any sum not less than the amount of any instalment thereof.

Under the existing arrangement the stockholders are required to pay twenty per cent. of their indebtedness every six months. The acceptance of the above proposition, or of the one below, submitted by Mr. Thompson, both of which provide for the surrender of the prospective interest for the next four years, involves a loss to the city of about $100,000. Thirty-four thousand dollars in interest is now due from the stockholders, and Mr. Schoyer asked that the Finance Committee, in behalf of the city, waive its claim to that amount also. He urged immediate action if any relief is to be extended the stockholders, and failing in that, the calling of a special meeting of Councils to consider the matter.

MR. THOMPSON'S SUBSTITUTE.

As a substitute for the proposition of Mr. Schoyer, Mr. Thompson presented the following:

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that Councils authorize a composition with the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company on the following basis, provided the same is accepted by other creditors of the said company:

1. That the creditors take the mortgages now in the hands of Hon. Jas. Veech at their par value, and extend the time of payment of the balance due on them for one, two, three and four years from this date with interest.

2. That they take the cash in the hands of the Receiver and the mortgages on the real estate formerly held by the Nation Trust Company, at its par value, in part payment of the indebtedness of the company.

3. That the individual stockholders give their individual bonds, satisfactorily secured by first class mortgages on real estate, in such amounts as shall be hereafter agreed on, but amounting in the aggregate, with the mortgages and assets mentioned in the first and second paragraphs above, to the whole amount of the indebtedness of creditors, including interest to date of composition. Said bonds and mortgages shall be payable in three annual instalments with interest from date.

4. That upon receiving the securities above mentioned the creditors will release the stockholders giving said securities from all joint liabilities.

WHERE THE DIFFERENCES ARE.

The chief differences in the two propositions, without subsequent amendments, are these: Mr. Thompson's provides for the payment of accrued and prospective interest, for the taking of the cash in the hands of the Receiver and the mortgages on property formerly owned by the Nation Trust Company, and an extension of three years. Mr. Schoyer's provides for the surrender of accrued and future interest, for an extension of four years and for the taking of all the securities in the hands of the Receiver. Both propositions require a dissevverance of the joint responsibility of the stockholders, and instead of each being liable for the whole indebtedness, he is only made liable for a certain part of it. Mr. Schoyer dilated upon this feature as one of the most salutary in the proposed compromise, and said that if it was adopted each stockholder would know just exactly how much he would have to meet instead of being obliged to bear up under the weight of the entire indebtedness of the company—$200,000—and that it would also have the effect of restoring the credit of the stockholders.

Mr. Fetterman argued that by dropping the interest now due and waiving the same for the next four years the city would lose $200,000 and that by only tendering the six per cent. interest now required from the stockholders and still paying seven per cent. on the city's lost bonds. He said that his opinion, attention were made to the effect that the stockholders were worth millions, and that if only given time they would be fully able to meet all liabilities, but that now matters bear a different aspect.

ILL ADVISED STATEMENTS.

Mr. Schoyer said he was not responsible for statements made last year, as he had then no connection with the matter, but he considered them, to say the least, ill advised. What might have been the case last Summer may have been since altered by circumstances, and some of the allegations then he thought might have been made in the heat of the moment, and to the detriment satisfactory to all. He also stated that $47,000 in judgments against the stockholders are now in the hands of the Sheriff, and that the settlement or pushing of them would depend upon the action of the Finance Committee in accepting or rejecting a compromise.

Mr. Shipton favored doing all that was possible for the stockholders, but at the same time he felt that he must do his duty to the city also. The question of interest he considered the most important one.

Mr. Schoyer replied that he did not wish the committee to act otherwise than as business men, and as they would do in looking after their own affairs. Their action he thought would be endorsed by the entire community, as the press and public sentiment certainly favored a compromise. He was opposed to the forty per cent. proposition and didn't think councils would accept it.

Mr. Aiken favored the foregoing of prospective interest, and Mr. Waring did also. The latter said that by the acceptance of Mr. Thompson's proposition, with the exception that future interest be abated, the city would get dollar for dollar, but that if the present arrangement should be continued in force the stockholders might go into bankruptcy, and as property has depreciated the city would lose the biggest part of its claim.

PAST AND PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Littell—If the enormous debt of $800,000 is allowed to hang like a pall over the stockholders, and no way of honestly escaping from it be suggested to compel them will be going into bankruptcy. Statements made one year ago in regard to the wealth of the stockholders have lost their force. Property at forced sales has declined one half since that last year. Not only the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, but other people feel that they stand on a basis different from that of a year ago. The statement of Mr. Fetterman in regard to the city losing $200,000 is wholly fallacious. Two thirds of the stockholders responsible for this debt are now on the verge of bankruptcy and if they are not assisted the worst must come. What that worst is you all know. They will be obliged to go into bankruptcy, but none but the buzzards who follow in the wake of destruction would purchase their property after their honest exertions to pay their debts. At forced sales the city would come out with less than forty cents on the dollar. I can figure it up, and I do not think if we sell the men out that we will get our full claim. Men are not running around after the Sheriff now, with money in their pockets to buy property at forced sales.

Mr. Brown again submitted the paper presented by Mr. Thompson and moved for its adoption.

Mr. Aiken wanted a division and a vote first on the question of surrendering prospective interest.

Mr. Fetterman thought that if possible the ability of the stockholders to pay the interest or any part of it should be ascertained before it was surrendered.

Mr. Schoyer didn't think that the claims against any of the stockholders, worked out by liquidation, would be worth more than fifty cents on the dollar. He said the personal property of all the stockholders would not suffice to pay the judgments, approximating $50,000, now in the hands of the Sheriff.

FUTURE INTEREST WAIVED.

Mr. Thompson—I move, with the understanding that I will vote against it, that the proposition submitted by me be so amended as to strike out all provisions for the payment of prospective interest.

Mr. McNamara—I do not see how men who cannot pay the interest on their obligations can pay the principal in three or four years. I am opposed to waiving the interest, and do not think the whole city should be made to suffer for the sake of a few.

Mr. Thompson's motion was carried, and Mr. Waring then moved that the accrued interest be abated.

Mr. Darlington—I call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Aiken—I do not object to having the yeas and nays called, but you cannot do it in committee.

Mr. Brown—Face the music, gentlemen, face the music.

Mr. Fox said that the committee had already decided to forego prospective interest, which would amount to $200,000, and that such an agreement would likely be favorably considered by Councils, but that if too much was asked probably nothing would be granted. He thought the waiving of future interest was enough, and that the abatement of interest already accrued would be altogether too much. This opinion meeting with general favor, Mr. Waring withdrew his first motion and moved that the accrued interest, amounting to $34,333.56, be added to the principal, and that the stockholders be required to pay the whole in four annual instalments. The motion was carried, and, on motion of Mr. Thompson, the paper, as amended, was affirmatively recommended to Councils. The committee then adjourned.

The compromise, briefly stated, is thus: The city waives its claim to future interest on the indebtedness of the Nation Trust Company stockholders, the accrued interest is added to the principal, and the stockholders are granted an extension of four years. Whether Councils will ratify the agreement remains to be seen. It will be submitted at the meeting next Monday.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Class Day Exercises—The Senior Class Indulge in Mirthful Memories.

Yesterday afternoon the "Class Day Exercises" of the Senior class of the Western University were held in University Hall. The occasion drew together a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the entertainment—judging from the generous applause with which the young performers were favored.

The exercises opened about two o'clock with a speech from the President of the occasion, C. W. Collier, who in a felicitous way, spoke of the memories of the hour. I. D. Thompson, who was then introduced, and gave a very good sample of the oratorical powers of the class—mingling humor and sentiment very happily. J. J. Glass as the Historian, traced the history of the class, and gave many interesting and comic reminiscences of it, individually and collectively. J. H. Young as the "Prophet," had something to say of the future of each of "the boys," and pictured in glowing language the destiny of each, as it appeared to his seer's vision. E. A. Smith as the "Poet" furnished the rhyme for the occasion,—and the quality was all that could be desired. C. W. Neeb very tenderly and gracefully officiated as "Cruiser" in consolidating those who were left behind at school—both faculty and pupils—but consoling them with suggestions of a better time coming. Then came the presentation scene, wherein J. N. Smith, as an evidence of esteem, passed over the "Wooden Spoon" to the kindly care and keeping of the class of '76. The class then unitedly woke melodious strains by the singing of the "Class Day Ode," which runneth in this wise:

CLASS DAY ODE.

(Tune of "Old Folks at Home."]

Oh! Schoolmates, how my heart grows weary,
Where'er I roam,
Way up on Ross Island corner,
In our dear College Home.

CHORUS.

Oh, my heart grows sad and weary,
Everywhere I roam,
All up and down the hallways and stairways,
Of this our College Home.

All up and down the well known pavement,
Sadly I roam,
There's mellowing of the changes,
Wrought in our College Home.

Boys, come and let us hope at leaving
Those halls in tears,
That may our loved Alma Mater,
Prosper in coming years.

Oh! all ye wise and grave Professors,
Whom long we've known,
Sure are we that with your guidelines,
So learned a corps can own.

Poor Junior Class, so weak and helpless,
What will you do,
When our protection and assistance,
We shall withdraw from you.

Now from you all we part in sorrow,
Hoping to see
Who will accept our invitation,
And at Commencement be.

The Ode was a joint production of the class, and after it had floated out in silvery strains upon the breezes the exercises were brought to a close.

The entertainment throughout was one abounding in humor, and passed off very successfully. During the intervals between the exercises Conroy's Band favored the audience with some excellent music, and thus with music and poetry, humor and sentiment, and song, the Class Day of 1875 passed into that which was, but lives.

The regular commencement exercises will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church this evening, commencing at a quarter to eight o'clock.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association of the University the members of the class of 1875 were elected members of the association and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Wm. J. Sawyer; Vice Presidents, James Carothers and Rev. John McCandless; Recording Secretary, George K. Miles; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Dickey; Treasurer, William Thaw, jr., Executive Committee, I. N. Marshall, C. Mackintoosh, John R. Wightman and C. C. Dickey.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

George Fisher plead guilty to a charge of fornication, preferred by Annie Hart. On a second count of seduction a *nolle pros.* was allowed.

Albert Gunst and George Barker, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, were acquitted.

In the case of Wm. Johnson, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Mary Shamp, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

John Hays (colored), indicted for felonious assault and battery on Sarah Jackson, was convicted. It will be recollected that Hays stabbed Jackson in an alley off Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in April last.

Frank Sellars, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Edward Richardson, was acquitted.

Frank Hart is on trial on a charge of false pretenses.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Jeff. Morgan et al.	Francis Flood.
Wm. Henderson,	Wm. Robinson et al.
Mary Woods,	Geo. Barker,
Pat. Case *alias* Taffy,	Thomas Mullen,
Mary Woods,	Eliza Hollingsworth,
John Irwin,	John Garber,
Sam'l Rosenberger,	James Ford,
Wm. Gallagher,	Pat. McTurney,
Jas. Hamilton et al.	Geo. Gaffney et al.
John Frazier,	Dan'l Driscoll,
Thos. Kavaugh et al.	Jacob King.

Court Brevities.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, the cases of Mary Craig and Mary Hone vs. A. McKeesport, Jr., of the Security Trust Co., was argued before a full bench. It will be remembered that a compulsory *non suit* was ordered in these cases with leave for the plaintiff to make a motion to take it off, which was to be argued before the Court in *banc*. At the conclusion of the argument the Court took charge of the papers and reserved its decision. The defense set up was that the proceedings should have been by a bill in equity instead of an ordinary civil suit. These are regarded as test cases, and were brought to recover for losses against the directors on the ground of negligence. The plaintiffs were stockholders. It is understood that other and stronger suits will be instituted by depositors.

A bill in equity was filed in the same Court yesterday by the Saw Mill Valley Turnpike or Plank Road Company against the city of Allegheny and Chas. Falkner, contractor. The complainants say that the respondents are proceeding to lay a sewer on the line of their turnpike, on what is known as the Allegheny and Perrysville road, sixteen feet deep and ten feet wide from the intersection of Madison avenue northward, that by so doing they will cause irreparable injury in obstructing travel. An injunction is asked to restrain the defendants from further proceeding, and the Court is also requested to compel them to repair what has already been done.

To the Sea-Shore.

The West Jersey Railroad Company have arranged their trains between Philadelphia and Cape May for the present season so as to afford the best possible facilities for visitors to that delightful sea-side resort. An express train leaves Philadelphia every morning at 9 o'clock, and reaches Cape May at 12:15 P. M., and a fast train leaves at 4 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:40, making the run of eighty-two miles in two hours and forty minutes. Returning, these trains leave Cape May,—the Fast Line at 7:30 A. M., and the Express at 5 P. M.,—making the same time as on the downward trip. On Saturday a train leaves at 2 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 4:50; returning on Monday, leaves Cape May at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9:21. Round-trip tickets are sold at the low rate of $4. A Sunday train leaves Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M., arrives at Cape May at 10:45—leaves Cape May at 5 in the evening, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:21—by which time the fare for the round trip is only $2.50.

CLOSING SALE.

J. B. Heard & Co.

Large lot White Quilts, $1.00.
Good styles, best quality Percales, 12½c.
Best Percales, reduced from 25c to 16.
Black Grenadines from 12½c.
Cash House means bottom prices.

Carpenters and Builders

can get the best assortment of Locks, Hinges, &c., of the most modern styles to be found in the city, at the lowest prices, at Drum & Son's.

Farmers

should buy their Scythes at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Clothes Wringers,

Clothes Workers and Clothes Horses at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Bricklayers

and others wanting Fire Tile and Brick should go to Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Gardeners and Farmers

should buy Warren's Patent Hoe at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Dog Muzzles,

At Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Parties Should not Only Call,

but bring their friends to see the great exhibition of fire works at L. T. Yoder's, No. 51 Smithfield street.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

A Matrimonial Engagement Broken at the Threshold of the Altar.

The truthful, though none the less cruel statistician has developed the by no means creditable fact that quite a number of marriages entered into these few years past have not been prolific of that complete joy and hap pinesses generally anticipated and so naturally expected by either or both of the contracting parties. Why misery of various degrees rather than unbounded conjugal felicity should follow so many marriages of the present time is a metaphysical problem which we do not venture to solve, nor imagine that we should succeed in any attempt to do so. Perhaps there are those who have given the subject more study and whose observations have been keener and deductions more philosophical, who could, if they so desired, hinge the effects and causes together so closely that any thoughtful person could see why so many newly married folks hasten through the rosy ramblies of the honeymoon, only to enter the thistle bound walks of discontent and unhappiness in their new sphere of life. Were we inclined to set in agitation about our particular organ and overcrowded tenement house of human hornets, mention might be here made of scores of young people who, despite their solemn wedding vows, are living apart, and in their peculiar ways struggling out their wretched hours of repentance over the words spoken which consigned their joys into oblivion. Marital unhappiness marks conspicuously no one class of society. It renders alike bleak and comfortless the homes of the rich and the lofty, the poor and the lowly. While telling too much of the prevailing domestic infelicities and miseries which surround us, let us say that we have not gone into court do not develop any fair basis from which to comprehend the inside life of households made desolate by ill-mated husbands and wives. Young marriageable persons nowadays, more than formerly, rush into the holy bonds of wedlock without thinking seriously of what they are doing, and in some cases are actually reckless as to consequences in their ambition to get married. Parents too often educate their daughters to the belief that the one great destiny of life before them is to get a man as a traveling companion through joys and woes, and the youth of the sterner sex is hastily in assuming the mighty obligations imposed in matrimony. We no longer have, as a rule, the good old and sufficiently long continued sensible courtships of days gone by. Love affairs are generally frivolously pushed to the front, consummated and formalities of marriage hurried through in a room in the rear of a cigar store on Penn avenue, near the Niagara engine house. They were supposed to be prospecting for plunder.

The Board of Directors of Hiland school have elected Prof. Geo. P. Fulton Principal, and Misses Hannah J. Lynn, E. C. Bethel, Mary Ewing, Rachel Ewing, Annie Christy, N. J. Gillespie, M. N. Reid, Clara Black, Mary Knox and Laura J. Allen teachers for the ensuing year.

Had the Water Committee met last night, Mechanical Engineer Lowry would have submitted a statement regarding a number of defective valves which have been delivered by the contractor at the pumping house foundations, but which he cannot allow to be used because he deems them unfit for service.

In our report of the Democratic nominations yesterday, we stated that J. R. Hunter was nominated for Director of Poor, leading from a mistake that J. R. Hunter, commercial broker of this city, was the person intended, whereas it was Henry Hunter of one of the rural districts, who was made the nominee. Our Mr. J. R. Hunter was too conscious of the people's favors and does not expect to be.

A charge of embezzlement was made by Allen Spiker, of the firm of Worline, Spyker & Co., yesterday, before Alderman Milliken, against Charles H. Lewis and Walter Lewis, of the firm of Charles H. Lewis & Co., commission merchants, of this city. He alleges that the defendants took to sell on commission, two lots of flour, the first containing fifty barrels and the other two hundred barrels, and converted the funds realized thereon to their own use. The defendants were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

The Committee on Organization of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Congress met, and, in pursuance of their appointment, elected the following-named officers for the ensuing year, viz.: President, A. M. Cameron; First Vice President, Simon Drum; Second Vice President, Jacob Karns; Recording Secretary, Jos. Gaches; Corresponding Secretary, Al. P. Burchfield; Treasurer, L. Sproul. The above named gentlemen are requested to meet at City Hall, Allegheny, on Friday evening, June 25th, at 7:30.

A literary entertainment will be given by the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute, at Academy Hall, Oakdale, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 29th and 30th. The performances will consist of recitations, declamations, dialogues, tableaux, and vocal and instrumental music. It is expected that the entertainment will surpass anything of the kind that has lately been given there, and those who attend will, no doubt, receive a rich treat and a rare intellectual feast.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday says:—"Judge McKennan, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has ordered a re-argument, in Pittsburgh, in the matter of the United States vs. Edwin M. Lewis, Trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. The question involved is, Has the United States, by law, a preference over other creditors, at the time of the adjudication in bankruptcy, there was in the hands of the bankrupts between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars of the Government funds, which, it is alleged, were used by the Chief Clerk of one of the Departments after the house had closed its doors."

PERSONAL.

***Judge Stowe is holding Court in Beaver.

***Col. Fred. Grant and wife stopped at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday on their way to Chicago. They have been granted a son.

***Joe. Morrow, recently of Speck & Morrow, of this city, has been appointed Captain of a new military company in Connellsville.

***Michael Hammer, of the Howard boat club, wants to row a three mile race for $250 a side with Wm. Henderson, of the Clipper club, in a fortnight from next Saturday.

***John F. Dravo, Esq., delivers the address of welcome at the reunion of the Third Brigade (McCall's Division) Penna. Reserve Association, at McKeesport, on the 26th of July. Gen. E. O. C. Ord will be the Chief Marshal of the day.

***Mr. Wm. Cahoon, of Pittsburgh, for the past ten years a passenger conductor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, has been transferred to the Erie & Pittsburgh road, to fill the position vacated by Conductor Flint.

TWO CASES OF DROWNING.

A Man Falls Into the Monongahela River—A Little Child Drowned in a Barrel of Rain Water.

Yesterday, about noon, a man named Samuel Galway, who was working at the boat yard of Messrs. Peltier & Wilcox, on the Monongahela river, in Lower St. Clair township, fell into the river and was drowned. He was seen walking on the edge of one of the boats about twenty minutes before he was missed, and being subject to fits it was supposed that he had taken ill and had fallen into the stream. Search was instituted for the body which was recovered in a short time. An inquest was held upon the remains, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased was an Irishman by birth, thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

Emma J. Black, a little three year old daughter of Mr. J. J. Black, who resides in the Twenty-seventh ward, was playing in the yard adjoining the family residence yesterday about ten o'clock, when she fell into a barrel of rain water and was drowned. The Coroner held an inquest on the body in the afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The only Place in the City

where you can get fine confectionery retailed at wholesale prices is at L. T. Yoder's, No. 51 Smithfield street.

Unequaled.

The Water and Sewer Pipe manufactured by N. U. Walker, No. 372 Penn avenue, is not surpassed by any other manufactured in this country. Has been subjected to every possible use with entire satisfaction.

Cutlery,

American and English, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Samuel Wood, Jr.,

CARPENTER,
Penn avenue and Ninth street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jobbing a Specialty.

The Finest Quality,

and largest assortment of Ladies Scissors in the city, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Has Stood All Tests.

The Sewer and Water Pipe manufactured by N. U. Walker & Co., No. 372 Penn avenue, has stood all tests and proved entirely satisfactory wherever used.

Plasterers

Should use the Cincinnati Trowel, to be had at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ladies Wanting

Silver plated Spoons and Forks should go to Drum & Son's if they wish to get a good article cheap. 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Mocking Bird

and all other Bird Cages very low at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Electric Razors.

Finest quality, cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Repairing and Remodeling.

Parties can do no better than secure the service of Samuel Wood, Jr., corner Penn and Ninth streets, for all kinds of carpenter work. Reliable, reasonable in charge and competent, satisfaction is assured.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

****A military company will be organized at Sewickley this evening.

****The Water Committee couldn't get a quorum for its special meeting last night.

****There appears to be some dissatisfaction over the awarding of the contract for the improvement of Soho street.

****The changes in freights to the East on the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads give Pittsburgh shippers a better showing.

****Two young men named James Caskey and George Robinson were arrested in Allegheny for exposing their persons, and also acting very disorderly.

****Alderman Gallagher committed August Zeigler yesterday to await a hearing, he having been charged with levying blackmail on oath of Christian Friend.

****The Madison avenue sewer caved in between Concord and O'Hara streets, yesterday afternoon. Street Commissioner Tyson will have it repaired to-day.

****A mare and colt belonging to Mr. Samuel Provost were run over and killed by a train on the Castle Shannon Railroad, near Fair Haven, yesterday morning.

****The destruction of Hussey, Dravo & Co.'s steel works, on the South Side, yesterday morning, is attributed to incendiarism, and the Fire Marshal is investigating it.

****Ephraim Langtit, one of the alleged counterfeiters, who was arrested a day or two ago, was released from custody yesterday by entering into bond in the sum of $5,000.

****The Allegheny Third ward school directors have decided to close their schools to-morrow and not continue them until next Wednesday, the end of the school month.

****Complaint was made before Alderman Milliken yesterday against William E. Lee, charging him with keeping a gambling house, on oath of John Ochse. A warrant was issued.

****Yesterday morning as a peddler was walking along Fayette street, near Eleventh, a thief grabbed his pocketbook which he was carrying in his hand, and escaped with his booty.

****The inactivity in Pittsburgh boating circles this year is owing to the large number lost last year when Morris and Scharff were beaten by Brown. The boys haven't got the money to put up.

****Yesterday afternoon the residence of Robert Marshall, on Hazel street, near Elm, was broken into at the rear part of the building by thieves, the family being absent in the country on a visit. They got nothing for their trouble.

****Jim. Gest and Wm. Jones, the former of this city and the latter of Cincinnati, contemplating a friendly mooring in a room in the rear of a cigar store on Penn avenue, near the Niagara engine house. They were supposed to be prospecting for plunder.

****The Board of Directors of Hiland school have elected Prof. Geo. P. Fulton Principal, and Misses Hannah J. Lynn, E. C. Bethel, Mary Ewing, Rachel Ewing, Annie Christy, N. J. Gillespie, M. N. Reid, Clara Black, Mary Knox and Laura J. Allen teachers for the ensuing year.

****Had the Water Committee met last night, Mechanical Engineer Lowry would have submitted a statement regarding a number of defective valves which have been delivered by the contractor at the pumping house foundations, but which he cannot allow to be used because he deems them unfit for service.

****In our report of the Democratic nominations yesterday, we stated that J. R. Hunter was nominated for Director of Poor, leading from a mistake that J. R. Hunter, commercial broker of this city, was the person intended, whereas it was Henry Hunter of one of the rural districts, who was made the nominee. Our Mr. J. R. Hunter was too conscious of the people's favors and does not expect to be.

****A charge of embezzlement was made by Allen Spiker, of the firm of Worline, Spyker & Co., yesterday, before Alderman Milliken, against Charles H. Lewis and Walter Lewis, of the firm of Charles H. Lewis & Co., commission merchants, of this city. He alleges that the defendants took to sell on commission, two lots of flour, the first containing fifty barrels and the other two hundred barrels, and converted the funds realized thereon to their own use. The defendants were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

****The Committee on Organization of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Congress met, and, in pursuance of their appointment, elected the following-named officers for the ensuing year, viz.: President, A. M. Cameron; First Vice President, Simon Drum; Second Vice President, Jacob Karns; Recording Secretary, Jos. Gaches; Corresponding Secretary, Al. P. Burchfield; Treasurer, L. Sproul. The above named gentlemen are requested to meet at City Hall, Allegheny, on Friday evening, June 25th, at 7:30.

****A literary entertainment will be given by the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute, at Academy Hall, Oakdale, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 29th and 30th. The performances will consist of recitations, declamations, dialogues, tableaux, and vocal and instrumental music. It is expected that the entertainment will surpass anything of the kind that has lately been given there, and those who attend will, no doubt, receive a rich treat and a rare intellectual feast.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday says:—"Judge McKennan, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has ordered a re-argument, in Pittsburgh, in the matter of the United States vs. Edwin M. Lewis, Trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. The question involved is, Has the United States, by law, a preference over other creditors, at the time of the adjudication in bankruptcy, there was in the hands of the bankrupts between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars of